REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 8,140.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

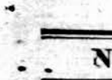
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship " ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Galle	23
„ Carwar	15	„ Negapatam	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Mandivi	18	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18		April
„ Cochin	19	„ Calingapatam	1
„ Alleppy	19	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	2
„ Colombo	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers in this line at the through Freight Rates quoted for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccon Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, LOWJEE and MOHAMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	21
			April 1875
„ Muscat	19	„ Bushire	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Linga	4
„ Linga	23	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Bahrein	24	„ Jask	10
„ Bushire	25	„ Gwadur	14
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BESHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Barsee. Dewghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Ratnagheree. Vingorla.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 13th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Barsee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Coal.
Suez	28	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 6 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"FERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave Positively last week in March, full or not.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	12th—Southampton.
TENASSERIM	A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	23d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	23d—Southampton.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babet	2629	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rosenbloom	2584	450	17th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3779	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Hazlewood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Agents De La Compagnie Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	300
Malta	400	250
Suez	300	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	about	24th March
YEDDO	1,808 „	„	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. ROYAL WELSH are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, with general Cargo, having experienced a severe gale in the Channel had to put into Plymouth for repair the cost of which will form an average claim on the interests concerned. Consignees are therefore informed that an average Bond must be signed by them before getting delivery of their Goods and a deposit of 10 per cent. on the value of their cargo lodged with.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plate, Ware, set of Plain Glassware, rich Crockeryware, &c. &c., at N . 114, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the valuable and handsome Drawing, Dining, and Bed room Furniture, set of plain Glassware, handsome Porcelain ware, best Plateware, &c. &c., the property of Thrale Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Full particulars, will be given hereafter ; and Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8½, 9 and 10 lbs.
5 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 24 by 60.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on Grant Road, near Two Tanks, the following Cases of Matches:—

On account and at the risk of Abdoolallee Daoodkhan.
Triangle—B & M—V—263-312—13 Cases Crown Matches ex Southwick.
„ „ 143- 92—44 Cases Crown Matches ex Anazi.
„ „ 283-312— 5 Cases Crown Matches ex Kingdom of Fife.
„ „ 435-57,N 8-47— 9 Cases Crown Matches ex Isabel Groom.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books in General Literature, Handsomely Illustrated, and of the Latest Publication.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they will hold a public sale of a Consignment of valuable Books, elegantly bound in cloth gilt recently imported. There are upwards of 500 volumes, all elegantly bound and handsomely illustrated. There are several Books of Portraits, Landscapes and Pictures by eminent Artists, which are specially commended to notice. The Sale will be held THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March 1875, commencing at 1 P.M.

Immediately after these are sold a number of Law and other Books, the property of a Gentleman, will be sold.

The whole will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Catalogues with full particulars are ready, and the books are now on view.

Also, on account of the concerned, 1 case damaged Books consisting of Queen's Regulation, Ancient Classics, Kinglake's Crimea, Vol 5, Holroyds Hindoosta i, Cotton's Railway Engineering, Morris's Engli h Grammar, Pandurang Hari, 2 Vols., Tales of Zenana, 2 Vols., Bennet's New South Wales, Putte and Epp's Physician, Stephen's Livery, Staughton's Ecclesiastical History, Hurst's Architect Hand-book, Humber on Strains, Cop er's Cottage Comforts and Cottage Cookery, Proyer's Illustrated Punch, 1857-59.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the article with our Brand, which is to be had of all

MARTELL & Co.'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On account of the GREAT SUCCESS and CROWDED HOUSES the EXHIBITION will CONTINUE FOUR NIGHTS MORE, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 10th, 12th, 13th March 1875. Also THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

Beautiful Glass Cases of Works of Art and an extra number of prizes will be given away at each exhibition.

Admiss on, Time and Trams as usual.

W. CROPLEY.

N. B.—On account of the Great Crowd there will be a separate entrance for Ladies and those accompanying them.

MR. SORABJI CAWASJI KOTEWAL is NO MORE IN MY SERVICE, and the Power of Attorney given to him on the 29th November 1873 has been REVOKED since the 23d instant.

દમાલ રતનજી.
DAYAL RUTTONSEY.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

CALCUTTA STREET TRAMWAY.—Tenders are invited for the exclusive right to lay lines of Tramway through the principal streets of the Town of Calcutta, and to work the Tramway for a term of 15 years, subject to the following conditions, and to such others as may be subsequently found necessary, for the protection of the interests of the public :

1st.—The purchase of the existing line of Tramway and running stock.

2nd.—The streets and thoroughfares, along which Tramway is to be laid, to be decided on in communication with the Municipality of Calcutta, subject to the control and approval of Government.

3rd.—The working of the Tramway to be subject to the general supervision of the Municipality of Calcutta, subject to the control and approval of Government.

4th.—An annual rate per mile of Tramway l id, to be paid to the Municipality of Ca cutta, or else, said Municipality to share in profits of the Tramway.

5th.—Head Quarters of Company, or individuals in charge of Tramway, to be in Calcutta.

All tenders must be sent in on or before the 1st May 1875 and a formal agreement signed by the successful Tenderer at his expense. No tenders need necessarily be accepted.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1875.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

HAS now arrived and is being bottled. Judges extol it as equalling if not surpassing former importations.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES.

NO. 3780, BLACK KID BUTTONED BOOTS, Military Heels. Rs. 10-8.

NO. 3777, BLACK SOFT KID BUTTONED BOOTS, Military Heels. Rs. 15-8.

NO. 3784, BLACK CALF BUTTONED BOOTS, Military Heels, Square Toes. Rs. 23-8.

NO. 3776, BLACK SOFT KID BUTTONED BOOTS, Military Heels, Square Toes. Rs. 25.

NO. 3777, BLACK LONG BOOTS, Square Toes, Buttons and Silk Tassels. Rs. 27.

NO. 3782, BLACK KID ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS, Military Heels, Patent Leather Tips. Rs. 21-8. Rs. 12-8. Rs. 10-8. Rs. 17-8.

NO. 3782, BLACK CALF WALKING BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, Military Heels, Patent Leather Tips. Rs. 13-8.

NO. 3783, BLACK GLACE KID BUTTONED BOOTS, Military Heels. Rs 30.

NO. 3776, BLACK GLACE KID, CLOTH Uppers, Buttoned, Military Heels. Rs. 25.

NO. 3780, PLAIN BLACK GLOVE KID BOOTS, seam to toe, Military Heels, Elastic Sides. Rs. 13.

NO. 3781, BLACK GLOVE KID BOOTS, Cross Vamps, Military Heels, Elastic Sides. Rs. 15.

NO. 3775, BLACK SATIN BOOTS, velvet covered-Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Rs. 25.

NO. 3786, BLACK VELVET HIGH BOOTS Buttoned, Tassels at Top, Military Heels. Rs. 35.

NO. 3785, BLACK CASHMERE HIGH BOOTS, Buttoned, Military Heels. Rs. 17-8.

NO. 3783, BLACK CASHMERE HIGH BOOTS, Buttoned, Military Heels. Rs. 22-8.

NO. 3773, BLACK CASHMERE BUTTONED BOOTS, Military Heels. Rs. 8-8.

NO. 3774, BLACK SATIN BOOTS, Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Rs. 10-8.

NO. 4429, BLACK CASHMERE BOOTS, Elastic Sides, without Heels. Rs. 5-8.

SHOES.

NO. 3868, GLACE KID SHOES, Military Heels, Satin Rosettes, Steel Buckles. Rs. 35.

NO. 3861, GLACE KID SHOES, Vamps Diamond Pattern, Satin Backs with two Straps across Vamp, Satin Bows, 5 small Steel Rosettes. Rs. 35.

NO. —, GLACE KID VAMPS, Diamond pattern Satin Backs with two Straps across Vamps, Satin Bows, 5 small Steel Rosettes. Rs. 35.

NO. 3797, BLACK KID SHOES, 4 Straps to Button, Military Heels, Jet Buckles. Rs. 33.

NO. 3870, BLACK KID SHOES, 4 Straps to Button, Military Heels, Steel Buckles. Rs. 33.

NO. 3871, GLACE KID SHOES, Ribbon Bows, Gilt and Steel Buckles. Rs. 27.

NO. 3865, GLACE KID SHOES, Black Satin Bows, Military Heels. Rs. 23-8.

NO. —, GLACE KID SHOES, Ribbon Bows, Military Heels. Rs. 25.

NO. 3861, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, puffed Ribbon Bow, Military Heels, Jet Buckles. Rs 23.

NO. 3871, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Ribbon Bows, Large Steel Buckles, Military Heels. Rs. 23 8.

NO. 3866, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Large Silk Bows, Military Heels. Rs. 20.

NO. 3864, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Small Silk Bows, open fronts, Military Heels. Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, Middle Colaba, the upper storied HOUSE, just vacated by G. W. Moultrie, Esquire, for particulars apply to A., No. 145, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, a double barrelled breech loading Westley Richards CARBINE. Apply to "F. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Grey Arab HORSE, quiet to ride, or drive in single or double Harness, M., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SIDE SADDLE FOR SALE, a first rate Side SADDLE quilted with patent stirrup, bridle, &c., all complete in good order. Price Rs. 60, apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

PIANO FOR SALE, an ERARD'S Trichord Boudoir Grand Piano in Mahogany case, a very fine instrument in perfect condition. Price Rs. 600, apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—A Cornish single fluid BOILER 18'0" feet by 5 feet 2" dia. 7/16" plate, single riveted, as it now lies at the Engineer's workshop Byculla, and which may be viewed on application to the Undersigned. The purchaser will have liberty to break it up before removal if required.

Offers to purchase which must specify the price for the Boiler as it lies with its fire bars will be received by the Acting Agent at his office Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Terms Cash, and the Boiler to be removed within 14 days from date of acceptance offer.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 25th February 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

An exceedingly handsome Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 hands, thoroughly broken and up to test. Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Australian Mare, 5 years, 15-1½ hands, a broken charger, stands Infantry fire perfectly, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, fast, with exceptional y good paces, a splendid Dog-cart horse, Rs. 700.

A team of four Chestnut Australians, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs. 4,000.

An Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2 hands, has been ridden as a charger and goes well in harness, Rs. 450.

A Black Arab, 14-2 hands, fast in harness, make a capital Dog-cart horse, Rs. 350.

A Cream colored pair of Pegu Ponies, beautifully matched, 7 years old, very fast and steady in single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Black Arab Colt, 7 years, 14 hands, a capital hack broken to single and double harness, Rs. 400.

A Grey Arab Horse and Buggy in good order, Rs. 500.

An aged pair of Grey Arabs, about 14-1 hand, serviceable sound, thoroughly steady in harness, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay 4th February 1875.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yeasenti Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Milk and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES AND VIENNA BEER.

JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 12 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 10 and 20 per case.

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

Orders for regular supplies registered, apply to the Godownkeeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ 20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's	Rs. 17 & „ 24	„
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24	„
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 26	„
PORT CARBONELL	„ 24	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	Pts. „ 23	„
Do.	Qts. „ 45	„
Do. Magnums	„ 88	„
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. „ 20	„
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20	„
Do. do.	Pts. „ 11	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	„ 14	„
Do. Margaux	„ 17	„

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Ditto	„ 15	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs. 24	per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto	„ 28	„
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen	„ 30	„
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine	„ 36	„
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to	„ 40	„
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints	„ 15	„

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAME- Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., RAMPART ROW.

December 1874

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED. WINE MERCHANTS. CASH PRICE LIST.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to *test the quality of our brands* when comparing *our quotations* with those of competing Houses.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Flats.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Desert Wine	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. Indis, selected, old and very fine	32 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	...
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	...	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	30 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX	9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC	12 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Market report was somewhat disappointing in tone, as notwithstanding the small receipts at the American ports, the sales only reached 12,000 bales, and according to private advices, prices in some cases were slightly easier. The continued short receipts on Sunday and Monday, however, have apparently brought back a more active demand, the probable sales mentioned in this morning's telegram being 18,000 bales, the feeling quiet but steady. Mid Uplands in New York and futures have advanced ¼ cent. per lb., but there is apparently no actual change in Liverpool.

The American figures to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts	22,000	30,000	25,000
„ Exports to U.K.	19,000	21,000	31,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,998,000	3,180,000	2,819,000
„ Exports to U.K.	1,271,000	1,212,000	1,174,000

General Produce in London continues unaltered, the advance in Calcutta Linseed being maintained.

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £1,50,000 in Gold for South America is advised in yesterday's closing message, but this has no significance in connection with the Money Market, all remittances to that quarter being made in Gold irrespective of the rate of discount. In the open market the rate is 3½ per cent. still, nor is there any indication of an immediate change. Consols are still quoted at 93¼ and French Rentes have advanced to 103¼. Bar Silver is still at 57½d. per oz.

STERLING Exchange opened to-day with an evident tendency to a decline which has become more marked during the day, and at the close quotations are fully 1/32d. lower with more buyers than sellers at that. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s. 10 1 16ths	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 7-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 13/32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight,...	1s. 10 7-16d.	„

For bills on Calcutta there is no alteration, demand being still 5/16 to ⅜ and 60 days sight 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at:—Fours Rs. 102 7/16; Fours and a half Rs. 103 7/16; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾ to ¼.

SHARES are as dull as ever; Bank of Bombay are 1 per cent. lower. Dhurrumsey Spinning have also declined Rs. 30, Hindustan Spinning Rs. 20 and Mazagon Land Rs. 20 per share. Alliance Spinning shares are an exception to the general rule, having advanced Rs. 65 per share.

COTTON to-day although quiet has been fairly steady and prices are no lower. Oomrawuttee is still being bought in against contracts at Rs. 232 half pressed. For Mowa Rs. 198 to Rs. 199 has been paid, and Good Fair Oomrawuttee is in request at full rates. Receipts yesterday were 9,857 bales, making 16,449 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS show great dulness both by sail and steam. By wooden sailing vessels £2 2 6 can be done for Liverpool and £2-7 6 by Iron ships. For steamers £2 5 to £2 6 3 are the current quotations ready, for and forward there are no engagements being made.

PIECE GOODS continue extremely dull, and to effect clearances prices are practically a half anna per piece lower.

COALS exhibit more firmness within the past day or two. Some little enquiry is manifested for Davison's West Hartley which if maintained and may lead to other qualities, improving also. Present prices here are much under Home cost.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. Cent.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,200	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	715
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,180
30,000	25	all	8p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Sh anghai Bank	175
40,000	1200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
60,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	Do Bank of Indi.	116
60,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,670
300	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	725
100	50	all	20p.c.	Alliet Ginning Co.....	640
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
375	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	660
155	500	all	60p.c.	Benar Company (New) ..	965
2,500	500	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,430
300	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	155
4 0	1,500	all	30 p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	150
800	1,500	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
800	350	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,030
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,000
150	5,000	5,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
3125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	425
6 2	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,750
200	...	1,500	450 p.c.	Princes of Wales Press....	1,575
3 6	5	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	300
400	5	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	475
100	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	625
150	250	all	12½ p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	400

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
800	5,000	all	200%	Alliance Spinning &	3,015
320	2,000	510	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,145 ex.
2478	150	150	10%	Broach Mills.....	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,010
2,940	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,695
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1 400	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,150
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Ahmedabad Ballos Mills..	1,250
.....	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,220
1,250	1,000	all	225p.c.	Monarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	625	all	65%	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sounderdas Spinning....	1,120 ex.
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	210	8%	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	13 14	6	do. Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£	6 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,160
.....	£18	90	15 do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	223

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6%	Colaba Land Co.....	1,235
7,500	150	all	...	Freo Land & Fin. Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,175
6,000	1 400	all	13p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	20	191	Do	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	45p.c.	Bombay GasCompany ..	65
500	500	200	37½ p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	106
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,500	500	all	7 p.c.	Preacher & Co	390
.....	250	all	40 %	Virgoa Patent Slip Co....	40

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 9m. 12·2 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

March—1875.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Means of Observations taken at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·824	·827	·846	·859	·903	·935	·906
Temperature of the Air.....	80·7	79·8	78·3	79·2	79·8	82·2	81·4
Wet-bulb Thermometer	69·2	69·5	73·5	72·8	71·1	69·6	69·6
Dew Point.....	63·6	64·4	71·6	70·1	67·1	63·3	63·7
Relative Humidity of Air.....	·562	·604	·804	·746	·657	·531	·554
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·4	0·0	0·6	0·4	1·6	0·2	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	85·2	85·6	82·6	84·4	84·2	87·4	86·0
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.....	72·2	72·0	72·5	73·3	72·4	74·6	73·4
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 341 In.	Miles. 317 In.	Miles. 164 In.	Miles. 197 In.	Miles. 258 In.	Miles. 343 In.	Miles. 338 In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground.	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

(a) NNW. N. NE. N. NW. NNW. NW.
(b) NW. NNW. NW. NNW. NW. S. NW.
(c) NW. WSW. W. SSE.
(d) SW. WSW. E. S. W. WSW. W. WNW. NW.
(e) NW. NNW. N. NNW. NE. WNW. NW. NNW. N.
(f) NNW. N. NW. NNW
(g) NNW. NNE. NNW. NW. NNW.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PRINCE EUGENE, 1,398 tons, Captain D. Smith, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE SCHOONER JAPAN, 269 tons, Captain H. Walter, will sail to-day in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE SHIP ELIZA KENNEY, 1,059 tons, Captain C. T. Pitman, will sail to-day in ballast for Elephant Point.

THE SHIP ISWELL, 1,518 tons, Captain J. McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, (October 1st) with a cargo of 2,931 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,391 tons, Captain J. Mathias, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 27th), with a cargo of 1848 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF RICHMOND, 1,248 tons, Captain T. Starks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 27th) with a cargo of 1,638 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Co.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain not G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast and Cutch, (March 6th), with a general cargo 230 natives, 10 children, and 6 infants, as deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. PERA, 1,362 tons, Captain R. Mathews, sailed yesterday for China &c. with China Mail and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Col and Mrs. Hall and child. For Galle—Captain Morland, and Servant. Mr, Dowsell and servant. She carried the following cargo:—1,642¼ chest opium, 411 bales cotton, and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Mar 6
9	Irwell...	McDonal ..	Newcastle, Oct 1.
	Canute	Mathias.....	Liverpool. Oct 27.
	City of Richmond	Starks	Liverpool, Oct 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Pera (s)	Methven	China &c.
	Prince Eugene ...	Smith	Diamond Island.
	Schleswing Bride	...nsager	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Eliza A. Kenney, Pitman, to Elephant Point.
Schooner Japan, Walker, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading:—

Steamer Bunbeer, to Coast & Goa.
Steamer Cal utta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast & Cutch.
Steamer Vindoorora, to Reval.
Ship Charlotte Croom, to Liverpool.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin & Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindomara s, 366 bundles hoop iron, Jules Seigfried & Co.
Caledonian s, 309 bundles hoop iron, Lo kmanjee Ebrunjee.
Limdon s, 5 bottles quicksilver, Framjee Muncherji e; 25 cases whiskey, J R Bat l walls.

FROM LONDON.

Walmo. Castle, 81 cases window glass, Currimjee Jaabhoy; 30 cases cordi, Abdoolly Hamoolly.
Hindoos, 5,0 kegs steel, Heptcola Allybhoy & Co; 50 boxes, tin plates, Meahboy Tyebkhan; 14 cases claret, 4 cases cognac, 5 cases hock, 49 cases port and 9 cases champagne Cutler, Palmer & Co; 30 cases whisker, Dinshaw Sorabji e, 50 bales redlead, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 46 casks pale ale, C E Mitchell & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cape Verde, 14 cases acid, Godamully Surmfally.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s, 35 cases brandy, Cowasjee Bros.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa s, 3 cases dyes, Chotalal Tulluckchunds.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stewart Hahnemann, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Clydesdale, 250 bales cotton, J C Bunkby & Co.
Barengaria. 250 cwts coir fiber, Muncherjee Pestonjee; 53 bales cotton, T Verjdasa.
Medinerby, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Royal Alexandria, 480 cwts myrabollams, Lyon & Co; 36 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 300 cwts lones, Edward Bates & Co.
Caledonian s, 804 cwts linseed, Thomas Rhodes; 65 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 79 bales cotton, Nanjee Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Exmore s, 20 bales wool, Pestonjee Jillaram; 100 bales cott n Killick, Nixon & Co; 28 bales cotton V Corjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stag s, 20 bales cotton, Steam, Hobart & Co; 200 bales cotton E L Macnaghten; 45 bales wool, Tootlee dass Cullianjee; 500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 2,675 cwts hemp, and 20 bales cotton, Nurree Khuttoo; 4 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 69 bales cotton M Allana.
Hindoo s, 55 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 98 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Diadem s, 650 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers
Prince Frederic, 15 tons bones, A M Hassum; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hannah Law, 1,864 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Pomona s, 6 cases P feathers, B Bogha; 84 cwts dry ginger, Morarjee Nathu; 325 cwts ginger, D B Khan & Co; 140 cwts mother of pearl shells Nathoo; 37 cwt gum, F M Arabee.
Indus s 1181 cwts myrabollams, and 4 cwts fishmaws, D Hassum; 1,697 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales hides, J H A C M Shebi & Co; 63 cwts galls, H J N Mahomed.
Lisbon s, 1,240 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marcia s, 2,650 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 3,750 cwts teed seed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cyrene, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso, s, 125 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 250 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peera s, 26 bales cotton J Peerbhoy; 20 chests opium, E J Airsm; 1 chest opium, H Nursingdass; 69 chests opium; 46 chests opium, Tatta & Co; 46 chests opium, T Luckmanayen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peera s, 3 chests opium, J Ramjus.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Hervey, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
Macqueen, C-lonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before the Med Board, from Morar.
Macqueen, Surgeon-Major, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Morar.
Burgess, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Hoile, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Baroda

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Neill, Captain, Bengal 1st C I Horse, on furlough, to England.
Bird, Captain, Madras 1st Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

MARCH 9.

Hall, Lieut-Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hongkong.
Woodhouse, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Tannah
Henshowe, Lieut-Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, March 6.)

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Surg-Maj J Law, Supt of the Central Jail at Nagpur, from the 4th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Surgn-Maj J F Bester, Officiating Insp Genl of Prisons and Dispensaries, will take charge of the Central Jail, Nagpur, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr Law, or until further orders.
Mr S H Hennessey, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as District Supt of Police, Wardha, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J J Higgins, District Supt, or until further orders.
Mr S Ismay Asst Comr, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as District Supt of Police, Raipur, during the absence on leave of Major Charles Thomas Oliver Mayne, of the Bengal S C, and Comr, 2nd class, offg 1st class, Wuun District, for one month, or until further orders.
Mr R H Finch, S A, Asst Comr, under orders to Nagpur, is transferred to Chanda.
Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, Bhandara, is transferred to Raipur. The following Notification is made by the Chief Comr, subj ct to the confirmation of the Govt of India:—
Lieut Col Gordon Canliffe, of the Benl S C, 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regt of N I—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
Lt James Butler, of the Benl S C and Comsr, 3rd grade Offg 1st Grade, British Burmah,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment—
Col A W Macintire, C B, of the R A, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, temporarily, with the rank of Brigr Genl, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj Genl R W Blake, or until further orders.
The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Lt Col Augustus Kirkwood Cumber, of the Benl S C, 1st grade Depy Comr, Assam, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Maj Charles Thomas Oliver Mayne, of the Bengal S C, 2nd class, offg 1st class, Wuun District, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Capt Lt nel Smith, of the Bl S C, Adjt, 3rd Gurkhas (The Kemaoon) Regt, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Capt Douglas Cowlade Hennessy, of the General List Infy, Gr Mr, 10th Regt of N I, for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
Major Franklin Prestage, Comdt of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for eight months.
Lt Col R Tavidson, of the Bl S C, Asst Comy Genl, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days from the 10th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay prep-ratory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.
The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Capt Francis Henry Connolly, of the Bl S C, 1st Supt of Police 4th grade, Punjab, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lt H V Hunt, of the Bl S C, 2d M Bde (Punjab) Regt of N I, to be a Sub-Asst Comy Genl of the 3rd class, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.
The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—
Lt Aubrey DeVere Alexander, of the 1st Bat'n, 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, Duke of Albany's Regt of L I, 6th Dec 1872.
The under-mentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jany 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lt Col Robert Renton, M S C, 27th Feby 1875.
Lt Col Edward Bannerman Ramsay, M ad S C, 27th Feb 1875.
Lt Col Graham Davidson Aubin, M S C, 28th Feb 1875.
Lieut Col James Long'ord Pearse, Mad S C, 1st March 1875.
Lieut Col Robert Davidson, Bl S C, 1st March 1875.
Lieut Col Goodson Adye, Mad S C, 1st March 1875.
Lieut Col Henry Clyde Fletcher, Mad S C, 4th March 1875.
Lieut Col Charles William Cox, Mad S C, 4th March 1875.
Lieut Col Henry Imlach Bell, Mad S C, 5th March 1875.
The under-mentioned Officers of the Bl S C having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Maj A gustus Arthur Carrie,—2nd March 1875.
Maj Robert Stannus Graves,—2nd March 1875.
The under-mentioned Officers of the Bl S C having completed 20 year's service, are promoted to the rank of Maj from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No.808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Capt Alexander John Co vin Bir h,—2nd March 1875.
Capt George Augustus Way,—5 h March 1875.
Capt Osmond Barnes,—8th March 1875.
G G O No 321, Cated the 26th Feby 1875, is cancelled.
The furlough to E rope on medical certificate for two years under Rule XIV, Cha e I of the Regulations of 1868 granted to Capt J Johnstone, of the late 68th Regt N I, 3d grade Asst Comr Assam, in G G O No 84 of the 22nd Jany 1875, will therefore hold good

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A MacCutchan, Proby Asct, 4th grade, Central India is confirmed in his appointment.
The appointment, by the Chief Comr of Assam, of Capt T J Wilans, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to officiate as Supg Engr and Secy to the Chief Comr in the P W D, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Maj Trevor on privilege leave, is confirmed.

OFFICE OF THE GOVT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Leave—Maj C G Gurning, 2nd in Command of the Meywar, Bheel Corps, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr S Geoghegan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, has been granted by the Secy of State for India four months' leave, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 28 of the 17th July 1874.
Capt R J B nd, s e, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway is permitted to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medl Board.
With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notifiestion No 511 of the 10th Sept 1874, Mr T E Owen, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Northern Bl State Railway.
Mr W H Carter, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W Wiseman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Sehwan Div, is granted ninety-two days' privilege and fifteen days' depa tmental leave, with effect from the 9th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr G Ward, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Central Office of Accts, is granted six months' leave without allowances with effect from the afternoon of this date.
Mr J W Goodier, Supvr, 2nd grade, Shoojabad Div, is granted sixty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Aden	„ 15 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	Mar. 9 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion....	Mar. 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In an omission of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 anna, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 8	Monday..... Mar 22
„	„ 15	„ ..... „ 29

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Office in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be, forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.
A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.
To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.
Mails to Calcutta, and for at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.
On every Wednesday until further notice, an extra steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company is despatched to Cochin, touching at the intermediate ports. Mails for Ratnagherry, Malwan, Vingoria, Goa and Cawar are made up for that opportunity.
Registered and ordinary letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and Letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.	*Supplemental Mails.*
Monday ..... Mar. 15	Monday ..... Mar. 22
„ ..... April 12	„ ..... April 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 15	Monday	May 10
„	April 12	„	June 4

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country,...	12 NOON.	2-30 P.M.	0-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto to Scindeay, Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MELVIN—BROWNLEE—February 20th, at Castle Street, Montrose, by the Rev. W. J. Steven, William F Melvin, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, to Jemima Jane, third surviving daughter of the late James Brownlee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—March 2nd, at Moradabad, the wife of Mr. E. A Phillips, Zillah School; of a daughter.

DEATH.

CROMMELIN—February 27th, at Bourremouth, William Ash Ricketts Crommelin, eldest son of Colonel W. A. Crommelin, Royal Engineers, in his 22nd year
LUCAS—March 4 h, at Lahore, Mr. Edward Lucas (late 5th Lancers,) Steward to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—aged 39 years.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 9TH MARCH.

Damodhur Punt's examination was continued to-day, and he gave more revelations of the way in which the Gaekwar's private accounts were cooked. The cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine was very severe, but not much was elicited. He acknowledged he had no written authority from the Maharaja for the falsification of the accounts, but in his subsequent examination he said that the Gaekwar never wrote any orders. He denied having got up the whole story to accuse the Maharaja. In the afternoon Hemchund Futtychund, jeweller, was examined. He had made certain statements to Mr. Couter. He contradicted flatly everything he had formally deposed to, and said he had been made to sign the deposition because of Police *zoolum*. This man contradicted himself repeatedly in Court and probably he will be committed for perjury. He is one of the witnesses who have been left at large. Hemchund's examination will be continued to-morrow forenoon. The Gaekwar was present throughout the day.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 9TH MARCH.

The High Court Criminal Procedure and the Madras Salt Bills passed to-day after some discussion. There was a discussion on the Port Dues Bill passing, which was postponed on points raised by Mr. Butler Smith and Sir R. Temple. Mr. Forsyth asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the law which relates to certain courts and officers of the Punjaub, and which appears to be connected with the lately sanctioned scheme.

THE MURREE POST OFFICE CASE—THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

LAHORE, 9TH MARCH.

In the Murree Post Office case the Jury, without retiring, gave a unanimous verdict in Mr. Cavanagh's favour, Judge Boulnois coinciding.

The State Railway to Wuzeerabad is expected to be opened to the public on 15th March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

The British Exports for the month of February amodnt to £17,500,000 showing a decrease of £750,000. The Imports for the same month amount to £25,875,000.

TURKEY AND SPAIN.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

The Sublime Porte has accepted the explanation of Spain that the notification of the accession of King Alfonso was inadvertently made to Roumania.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy in moving the Army Estimates denied the asserted deterioration in our recruits or the Army generally, and said it was his intention to give Lord Cardwell's reorganisation scheme a fair trial. A Departmental Committee of enquiry he said had been appointed and he should not hesitate to ask its authority to redress defects if necessary.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93¾

5 „ French Rents 1872 ..... 103½

Bar Silver..... 57½

The Market rate of discount is 3½ per cent.

The sum of £1,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Harold, Hasrfager, Asia, Tiara, Bernard, Dido, India and Mannering.

Arrival—Thibet.

It is confidently stated in Calcutta that Mr. Justice Kemp, "the father of the Civil Service," will not retire at present, but that he is only going on leave.

General MacDonnell was to have left Rawal Pindi at the end of last week on an inspection tour round by Jhelum and Sialkot, which will fill up his time for the rest of the month.

Colonel Keating, in whose hands the avenging of the murder of Lieutenant Holcombe and 80 of the survey party in the Naga hills is placed, considers that 500 men of the Assam Sebundy and 1,000 Transport corps coolies will be sufficient for the purpose.

The Opera at Calcutta is not financially successful this season. Colonel Wyndham is likely to lose Rs. 22,000 as the accounts now stand. He has, however, given up one night's receipts to the new Spectrotelescopic Observatory which it is proposed to erect at St. Xavier's College in Calcutta.

H. E. the Viceroy, it is now settled finally, will leave Calcutta on Monday next the 15th instant and will first proceed to Delhi, where he will remain in Camp till the 29th instant. Puttiala will afterwards be visited and His Excellency will arrive at Simla about the 2nd of April. A Levee will be held in Camp at Delhi on the 17th instant.

Mr. J. W. Macnabb, it is stated, has joined and taken over the duties of Commissioner of Umballa from Mr. G. Ouseley. Dr. Massy has been appointed Civil Surgeon vice Dr. Penny, who has gone to Lahore to officiate in a similar capacity. Surgeon-Major Adley holds the civil and medical charge and jail at Umballa as a temporary arrangement.

Mowla Bux, the prince of native musicians, has received the following certificate from the Viceroy :—

Government House, Calcutta, *25th February*.

Lord Northbrook had an opportunity of hearing Mowla Bux sing and play on the Vina and Jaltaranga at the house of Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, on the last instant. The Viceroy was much pleased with the refinements and execution displayed by the Professor in his performances of Indian music.—W. Earle, Colonel.

The Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of January 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873, were as under :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2, 2,05,874	3,10, 2,831	2,44,66,864
Bengal	1,05,97,091	1,59,64,949	2,38,61,9 2
Assam	...	...	26,18 946
British Burmah	20,28,930	23,33,260	30,74,704
N. W. Provinces	2,81,7 ,281	2,49,15, 72	2,30, 5,953
Oudh	94,05,022	*3,17,800	64 68,789
Punjab	1,24,<2,7 7	1,20 15,630	1,43,76,284
Bombay	4,28 15 637	2,27 4 7 6	2, 2,9 ,863
Central Provinces	95,33,879	74 9 835	90,10,5 9
Madras	2 98,89,4 2	2,46,27 169	2,3 ,41,214
Total	18,31,46 633	15,59,29,873	14,89,04 847

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 4th March 1875, that little rain during the week is reported. Showers fell in Khandeish, a few districts of the Central Provinces, in Jhansi and at Hazaribagh. In the Punjab a copious fall is reported from Dera Ismail Khan, and a fair amount fell in Peshawur. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The rabi harvest is drawing to a close in Bombay, where the outturn is fair, except in Khandeish; and in Bengal, where the result has been above the average. It is commencing in the eastern half of the North-Western Provinces with good promise. Further damage from the hail of last week in Rohilkhund and Jhansi is reported.

A work that ought to be of some historic value will shortly be issued by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons. It is from the pen of Mr. John Murray Graham, of Murrayshall, and consists of the annals and correspondence of the Viscount and the first and second Earls of Stair. In the Preface the 'Bride of Lammermoor' (in plot of which is built on an incident in the family history of Sir Walter Scott says of the House of Stair, that "it has produced, within the space of two centuries, as many men of talent, civil and military, and of literary, political, and professional eminence, as any house in Scotland." The work will be enriched with many hitherto unpublished letters from well-known historical characters, and giving new information especially about the period of the first Scotch rebellion. Several portraits and other illustrations will be added.

Discussing the question of Serjeant Ballantine's fee for the Gaekwar's defence, the *Solicitor's Journal* says:—"It appears that the utmost amount realised by Lord Kenyon in one year when he was Attorney-General was £14,308 11s. of which more than 3,000 guineas were made by opinions. The fee-book of Lord Eldon, when Attorney General, is given by Lord Campbell in his 'Lives of the Chancellors,' and the highest total for one year is put down as £12,140 15s. 8d. Erskine appears to have received £1,000 for the defence of Admiral Keppel, but that was after the acquittal. In our own time two fortunate Attorney-Generals, and a late leader of the Parliamentary Bar are stated to have respectively received £30,000 in one year. But as far as we remember, although refreshers have often been very liberal in proportion to the retainers no retainer since the fee of 4,000 guineas marked on the brief of Serjeant Wilde, in 'Small v. Attwood' has as all approached in amount, that given to Serjeant Ballantine."

The *Pioneer* makes some suggestions about leave which officers may possibly consider useful. They are as follow :—Military officers serving in Bombay can, it has lately been alleged, spend three weeks of their annual two months' leave, in England, in this case, of course, they enjoy an immense advantage over their brethren in other parts of India. But all would be on equal terms if officers at a distance were permitted to count their sixty days' leave from Bombay. As officers on the North-West Frontier are actually allowed ninety days, the permission would only amount to the general recognition of a rule now partially in force. It is true that military leave regulations have been framed as they stand on a very liberal scale. But the fact remains that all officers do not avail themselves of their full leave, and one reason for this undoubtedly is that the attractions of an expensive trip to Simla, or some other station in the hills, are not equal to those of what, in the majority of cases, would be perhaps the cheaper run to England. Meanwhile the fairest and, on the whole, the most convenient plan for officers would be to cut down privilege leave to one month a year and sanction the cumulative system.

A barrister's privilege of speech has often been a debatable point. In the following remarks by the *Indian Observer* the conduct of Mr. Davis, barrister-at-law at Lucknow is noticed :—With regard to the reference made by the Commissioner of Lucknow to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, on the question of the responsibility of counsel for statements made by them in that character, arising out of the conduct of Mr. Davis, barrister-at law, in the Court of the former, and for general information, we make the following extract, showing the latest view taken on the subject in England. It is from the current number of the *Quarterly Review* and seems to us very apposite. "The privilege of free speech in court, which the barrister possesses when he argues cases and cross-examines witnesses, is one which requires to be exercised with the greatest delicacy of treatment. It would become a nuisance if confided to men not specially licensed for the work. At present the barrister is answerable for what he says and does, not only to public opinion and the barmen on circuit but, in grave cases, to the benchers of an Inn of Court." (*Quarterly Review*, January 1875, p. 175.) The privilege seems to have become a nuisance in the case referred to; and in the interest of the public, of the Judges of the Province of Oudh, and also of the Bar itself, we are glad that Colonel Reid has referred the matter to Mr. Currie. We do not see the great hardship in the latter having to act in the matter. Instead of himself enunciating the "professional ethics' governing the case, which we admit is not free from difficulty, Mr. Currie may rid himself of the task by submitting the question to those experienced fathers of the bar the benchers of Mr. Davis's Inn of Court. Colonel Reid might himself have done so, but he seems to have preferred to avail himself of the provisions of Section eight of the Oudh Civil Court's Act. Any third person, too, may submit a statement of the conduct of any barrister to the benchers of his Inn of Court, and none the less that it has been adjudicated on *aliunde*. This puts great controlling power in the hands of the public, giving them the means of obtaining, in cases of gross abuse of a barrister's privilege of speech, suitable punishments, varying through all the stages of disbarring and expulsion, suspension, screening, &c., down to simple reproof:—a controlling power, to the credit of the Bar be it said, is not often called into exercise. We are not at present in possession of all the facts attending the Commissioner's reference, and until we are so, and pending the Judicial Commissioner's decision, we refrain from expressing any opinion directly on the case.

THE BOMBAY MILLS AND HAY SATCKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The vast industrial progress that is being developed in various parts of Bombay by the erection of Spinning Mills cannot but attract the notice of even its own inhabitants. No matt er where one wends his way his attention is at once arrested by the numerous chimneys garrisoned with scaffoldings modestly raising their heads to public gaze. The other evening while driving towards Sewree I was much astonished to see at Tank Bunder road and behind Victoria Gard-ns three mills in course of erection; on inquiry I was informed that the one adjacent to the garden belongs to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., and is intended for silk manufactures, a little further on, there is another large building in course of construction designated the Sassoon Mill, and the other belongs to Mr. Kahanjee Naik. Not to speak of the Alexandra Mill situated near the Chinchpoogly Chowkey which has been in working order for some years, these new mills are suggestive of pleasing reflections regarding the welfare of the poor labouring class.

On my return I drove by the Parell Road and visited the Victoria Museum. While strolling about the gardens I saw numerous hay stacks and ruminated on the danger from fire which these mills and other Government buildings are exposed to consequent on their proximity to these unsightly hay stacks. I wonder whether these mill owners are alive to the imminent danger their properties are threatened with in the event of any of these stacks being on fire, and whether any protective measure has been arranged for such a contingency. It seems to me that such a thought never struck them nor the Government, who should urge the centralization of the hay trade in such a position as to be almost entirely free from danger to neighbouring buildings. This subject, I doubt not, will receive the serious consideration of Mr. Pedder and Dr. Weir when new licences are being granted to the traders in hay.

E. G. C.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

We remind our readers that the Bombay Education Society will hold its sixtieth anniversary meeting to-morrow at 5-30 P. M., H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse K. C. B., President of the Society will take the chair, and distribute the prizes.

At the meeting last year, the boys' Schoolroom, spacious as it is was found insufficient for the accommodation of the visitors, and many who were interested in the welfare of the institution were compelled to drive off without witnessing the proceedings. Consequently it has been determined to hold this year's meeting in the large covered play ground attached to the premises of the boys' School. As usual on these occasions, there will be sung by the children a selection of vocal music, which will no doubt be well rendered—provided the acoustic properties of the playshed are not unfavourable.

In these days of European destitution, the public take a great interest in Schools of this kind, and we therefore anticipate a large attendance at to-morrow's distribution of prizes.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 50 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder :—

The Winner will take..... Two-thirds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras,

To the Honorary Secretary,

Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

N. B.—The race has closed with 86 subscribers and will be run at Liverpool on the 15th of March.

BOMBAY.

Mr. K. M. Shroff will lecture at the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute to-day at 8-30 P.M.

Loitering.—Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday sentenced a reputed thief who was found loitering at night on the jail road to six weeks' imprisonment.

House-breaking.—A house in Baloo Serang street was broken into on Monday last, and some property of the value of Rs. 65 abstracted. No arrests have yet been made.

Excess Passengers.—Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday fined three boatmen, Rs. 5 each and one more Rs. 2 for having carried an excessive number of passengers in their boat.

The *Indian Statesman* yesterday announced the following Extraordinary Feat :—Mr. Grant Duff, late Under-Secretary of State, who during his stay *in Bombay* travelled over the whole of India, left for England by yesterday's overland mail.

Disobedience.—Thomas Hayson was yesterday charged before Mr C P. Cooper with the above offence, he being an articled seaman of the ship Celestial Empire. His Worship sent the prisoner to the House of Correction for two weeks.

Vagrancy.—Outtoo Halaram, a Hindoo professional beggar was yesterday ordered by Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, to be bound over to be of good behaviour, for six months, in the sum of Rs. 50, for having been found begging for alms.

The annual meeting of the Byculla Schools having been fixed for to-morrow, the Rev. Luke Rivington's lecture at the Cathedral this week will be delivered to-day at 6 P.M. instead of on Thursday as hitherto. Subject—Assault on the temple pinnacle.

Gambling.—Five hindoos were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having been found gambling, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each, the Magistrate further ordering that the money and instruments of gambling, found with the defendants, should be forfeited.

Theft.—Laximon Vinayek was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for having stolen some gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs.254.—Govind Dhondoo was sentenced the same day, to two months' imprisonment, he having pleaded guilty to stealing a silver armlet from Luxmee woman.

Disobedience.—Two seamen were yesterday placed before Mr C. P. Cooper, charged with the above offence. The constable in charge of the case applied for a remand as the Captain of the ship (the Gadshill) was unable to attend. His Worship granted the remand. One of the men then handed in some ships' bread, stating that he wish to complain of the food supplied on board to the men. The Magistrate desired them to hold over their complaint until their case should be heard.

The following information supplied by the *Indian Church Gazette*, is, we believe, correct :—The appointments about which a good deal of uncertainty has prevailed for some weeks past may be now considered as finally arranged. It is understood that the Rev. C. Gilder is not to leave Sonapore, but that the vacancy at Kamateepoora, caused by Mr. Ledgard's furlough to Europe, is to be filled by the Rev. A. Gadney from Poona, and that the Cowley Fathers, Page and Rivington, have taken up the work of the Rev. W. H. Harper A. C. S., at Mazagon."

Accident.—An old man, about 50 years of age, named Jairam Fackeera was found on Monday last, at about noon, lying on the Colaba road, near the Tramway Companies stables with his leg broken. When found he was insensibly drunk, but on being questioned, yesterday morning, said that he had been to a *mut* where he had been drinking, and that he knew nothing of what occurred subsequently until his recovery from the effects of the drink he had imbibed. Nobody saw him falling, or being assaulted. It is supposed that the injury to his leg, was merely the result of his fall.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—We understand that His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, C. B., will leave Bombay for Poona on the 15th instant and will make a short stay here. His Excellency will then proceed to Mahableshwar and will remain there during the hot season.—*Poona Observer*.

Poona Fox Hounds.—A meeting of the Proprietors of the Poona Fox Hounds will be held on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 8 A.M., at the Gymkhan Sbed, to consider what steps should be taken for procuring a pack of hounds for the coming season, and of electing a Master and Secretary. All sporting gentlemen interested in the matter are invited to attend.—*Ib.*

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters a party of the 1st Light Cavalry, viz. 1 Jamadar, 1 Duffadar, 1 Bhisque and 20 Troopers will march from Poona, for escort duty with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, also the usual Cavalry escort to be in readiness at Gunnesh Khind from the evening of the 15th idem, during His Excellency's residence there.—*Id.*

Bravery of a Brahmin Woman.—Rampursad, a Purdasee, entered the house of one Kessew Dhondew last week, and stole a silver ornament. While he was making his escape, however, the above Brahmin woman caught hold of him and struggled with him, preventing him from making his escape. In the meanwhile the police came on the spot, and he was made over to them. The accused was found guilty by the City Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, of stealing the ornament and sentenced to be flogged twenty lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails and also to be imprisoned for three months' and to pay a fine of rupees twenty-five; in default another months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

A SUIT BETWEEN A LESSOR AND A LESSEE.

E. D. Sassoon v. Maneckbai widow.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent gave a judgment in favour of the plaintiff in the above suit. Mr. Lang and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for the defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 12,783-8, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. from the 10th April 1873 till payment, and for a declaration that he is entitled to a charge to the above amount and interest on bungalow No. 181 situated at Malabar Hill; and that the bungalow may be ordered to be sold, and his claim be satisfied out of the nett proceeds of the sale; the balance, if any, being paid to the defendant. The facts of the case are these. By an identure of lease dated 10th April 1843, made between the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, husband of the defendant, of the one part, and William Swanson Suart, of the other part, a piece of ground lying on the brink of Malabar Hill, coutaining 14,697 square yards, was demised to Mr. Suart for a term of thirty years from the 10th April 1843, and it was thereby provided that he should during the said term erect one or more bungalows on the demised piece of ground; and that, on giving notice, it should be lawful for Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy and his assigns to resume possession of the premises and bungalows, at the end of the term of thirty years, upon payment to the lessee or his assigns of one equal moiety of the value of the tenements, to be ascertained by two independent persons, one to be named on behalf of the lessor and the other on behalf of the lessee. By an indenture dated 18th December 1858 made between Robert Leach, of the one part, and Cawndas Narondas, of the other part, a portion of the demised premises, together with a bungalow thereon erected, being the bungalow No. 181, became vested in the latter for the residue of the term of thirty years. By another indenture dated 25th August 1865, the last-mentioned property was assigned by Cawndas to the plaintiff for the residue of the term, which expired on the 10th April 1873. By an order of the High Court made in February 1872, the defendant was made tenant for life of the immoveable estate of her husband Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, who died in the year 1853. In pursuance of a provision in the indenture of the 10th April 1843, and with a view to resumption by the defendant, the bungalow No. 181 was surveyed by Messrs. Goodie and Wilcox, the surveyors nominated by the plaintiff and defendant, and the value was fixed at Rs. 25,567. Plaintiff thereupon became entitled to be paid by defendant a moiety of that sum. By an order of the court made in January 1874 the sale of the bungalow by the defendant was only sanctioned; but though the defendant had resumed possession of the bungalow, she did not cause it to be sold, and had not paid to the plaintiff the amount to which he was entitled by the terms of the indenture of lease.

The defendant's case was that, though she did give notice to the plaintiff of her desire to resume possession of the bungalow, which was valued by the surveyors, the notice was by mutual consent withdrawn and cancelled because plaintiff offered to purchase the defendant's moiety of the valuation, and further to pay one rupee per square yard for the land and compound in which the bungalow stands. Defendant accepted such offer subject to the sanction of the Court, which she was bound to obtain. Before that was done, the plaintiff claimed to have allowed to him out of the moiety of the valuation certain expenses for repairs to the bungalow. He was bound by the terms of the lease to have kept it in a good and tenantable state during the time he was in possession, and the defendant submitted he was not entitled to claim anything for repairs; and that he had committed a breach of the covenant and was liable to a suit for damages. In consequence of defendant's refusing to allow anything for repairs, the plaintiff refused to carry out the contract of purchase; and the defendant submitted he was not entitled to recover the sum claimed in this suit. At any rate, she claimed to be allowed a sufficient sum for the repairs she had to do to the bungalow when it was left on her hands by the plaintiff voluntarily.

Upon a consideration of the evidence in the case, the Court considered that the defendant was by her own conduct estopped from claiming for repairs made subsequently to resumption, and gave a decree for plaintiff against the defendant, as executrix of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, for Rs. 12,783, with interest at 9 per cent from the 29th August 1873 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgement at 6 per cent. until payment.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

W. H. Jones vs. S. H. Gamble and others.

This was a suit in respect of certain redrafts against the firm of Sealy and Co. Mr. Starling, for the second defendant, Framjee Merwanjee, moved for it to be transferred to the long causes list as his client denied his liability, stating that although originally a partner in that firm, he had ceased to be one as regarded the transactions in respect of which the redrafts were drawn.

Mr. Lang, who appeared for the plaintiffs, consented, and the cause was transferred to the other list.

Sha Poona Assoo and others vs. Shamjee Ludha and others.

This was a suit upon an adjusted and signed account the balance alleged to be due by defendants, being Rs. 1,020. The adjustment was signed by the first defendant only, and Mr. Starling, who appeared for the second, Coverjee Mogjee, applied to have the suit put into the long causes list. The written statement had not been filed, but the ground of defence was that the adjustment was made in fraud of the other defendants, by the first defendant, acting in collusion with the plaintiff.

His Lordship granted the application, directing the written statement to be filed within a month.

S. Tyebjee and Co. vs. Premjee Ookerda and another

Mr. Strong appeared for the plaintiffs, and moved for an adjournment for three weeks. The defendants were not present, and the application was granted.

Waljee Canjee and Another vs. Dhurumsey Damodhur.

Mr. Telang appeared for the plaintiffs and moved for a month's adjournment of the suit, Mr. Kapadia consenting on behalf of the defendants. The application was granted.

London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool.

The defendant was a contributory of the Bank, and upon its going into liquidation used a balance of £160 on account of unpaid calls upon shares. Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs and obtained a decree against the defendant for Rs. 1,600, with interest at 6 per cent. from October 1870, costs and further interest upon judgment.

Robert Brown vs. A. Silbergen.

The defendant in this suit is the patentee of an invention for making gas and went to Hyderabad Deccan in September 1874, having obtained a contract from the Nizam's Government, for the illumination on the occasion of the opening of the State Railway. The plaintiff who carries on business in Bombay as a plumber and gas-fitter, entered into partnership with the defendant in this contract and supplied him with gas fittings and other material, the defendant agreeing to pay him Rs. 4,500. This material was delivered at the Railway Station here and despatched to Hyderabad. Upon a settlement of accounts the defendant paid Rs. 3,500 leaving a balance due of 1,000, and stated that there was certain surplus material lying at Hyderabad which plaintiff agreed to take delivery of back. Upon proceeding to that city, he found that the representations made by defendant were not wholly true, as he was not at liberty to remove the material. Mr. Pigot who appeared for the plaintiff, claimed to recover the balance of Rs. 1,000 together with other expenses and damages amounting to considerably more. He contended that the false representation made by the defendant invalidated the settlement.

The defendant appeared in person and raised the question of jurisdiction, denying the authority of the Court as the cause of action arose entirely in Hyderabad in which city he was employed and of which he was a resident.

Mr. Pigot contended that although the goods so sold and delivered were no doubt goods intended for Hyderabad, yet they were delivered in Bombay and that contract of partnership was entered into here. By the English law of contracts, therefore, the suit came within the Courts jurisdiction. The defendant besides in his written statement admitted the receipt of the material, the part payment to plaintiff of Rs. 3,500 and his willingness to have paid the balance, and had in fact subsequently offered to compound the claim for Rs. 1,600.

His Lordship held that there was a question of jurisdiction which had not been clearly made out and directed the case to be transferred to the long causes, cost being made costs in the cause.

Shaligram Kevsiram vs. Ramlall Lachiram and another.

Mr. Pigot appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were residents of Oomrawutte and had been served through the Commissioner's Court there. There had been some delay in the service of the summons, but with hoondies or drafts drawn upon each other and a running account was kept. On the 2nd November 1872 a balance of Rs. 7,484 for principal, was found due by defendants, no part of which or anything on account of interest, had been paid. The plaintiff's moonim stated that the defendants, upon his going to Oomrawutte, had about four months ago, admitted the debt and promised to liquidate it by instalments.

Decree both defendants for Rs. 7,488, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1872, costs and further interest.

Doonghr Moolla v Habib Hajee and another.

The plaintiff here sued as the purchaser, under a deed of mortgage, of a house sold by the mortgagee. The mortgagor was the father of the first and grandfather of the second defendant, and had died some time back. The parties appeared in person, the defendants contesting the alleged mortgage for Rs. 1,000, of which they say they had never heard, but stated that the house in question was left them as a gift by the mortgagor at his death. Ever since they had enjoyed the rents thereof paying the municipal taxes, &c. In a similar suit brought by plaintiff against them in the Small Cause Court, the plaintiff had been nonsuited, but upon what grounds they were unable to say. Defendants prayed that the suit be heard on long causes, and time be given them to file a written statement and prepare their defence.

The application was granted; the written statement to be filed in a month.

The following suits were dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code, the parties not appearing :—

The London, Bombay, and Mediterranan Bank v. Gujanan Wittobs; Ditto v. AdaseerRustomjee Setna; Ditto v. Pranlal Mathooradas; and Ditto v. Bomajee Bhicaji Cooper.

REPORT BY THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

The Commissioners appointed by Government Resolution No. 1128, of the 3rd March 1874, to inquire into the working of the Cotton Frauds Act (Bombay Act IX. of 1863) in this Presidency, have the honour to forward copies of the evidences taken before them on the subject, and to intimate that they have endeavoured to procure that of others interested in the trade both by personal solicitation and by the issue of notices in the public prints, but without result. Rather than delay their report any longer, therefore, they have considered it expedient to form their opinion on that already before them, and to submit it with diffidence for such consideration as His Excellency in Council may deem it worth. They would beg to mention as another reason for concluding their inquiries sooner than they would otherwise have thought advisable, that one of their number, the late Honourable Narain Vasudeo, has died, and another, Mr. LeMesurier, has gone home. The latter, however, has recorded his opinion in a memorandum which is attached to this report.

The evidence taken, as it were, on the official side was that of Major Moore, V. C., Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Frauds Department, and of his subordinates, Messrs. Turner, Wilkinson, Walton, and Harrison. These gentlemen have all had great experience of the practical working of the Act both in the Presidency town and in the mofussil, and have afforded the Commission valuable information relative to the whole of the Presidency with the exception of Sind. The general scope of their opinion is that much good has resulted from the operations of the department in checking adulteration, but that its efficiency would be greatly improved if the provisions of the Act were made more stringent, as well as in some respects clearer.

On the other hand, the evidence of the Honourable J. K. Bythell, a gentleman largely engaged in the purchase of cotton up-country and its export to Europe, is to the general effect that the operation of the Cotton Frauds Department are, if not positively injurious, at all events unnecessary, and that the trade can perfectly well take care of itself.

Mr. David Ellis, Manager of the Cotton Company at Broach, is in favour of the continuance of the Act, and even of making its provisions more stringent, because he thinks the Fraud- Department has had the effect of putting a stop to the grosser kinds of adulteration with bricks, earth and rubbish, and because he finds it useful in his business to be able to threaten those who offer him adulterated cotton for sale with the visit of a Cotton Inspector if they will not agree to the reduced price which he will offer for such cotton.

Mr. Whittle, a Cotton Agent at Veerumgaum, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, considers that the Act has done indirect good in preventing the increase of adulteration in Kattywar, but that it is unfair in its operation, in that it generally brings down punishment, not on the original perpetrator of the fraud but on his dupe, who by some trick of the trade has had adulterated cotton thrust upon him. He is also of opinion that the subordinates of the Frauds Department have provoked active resistance which discretion would have disarmed, because their efforts have been directed more towards the punishment than the suppression in fraud.

Mr. Bechurdass Ambsidass, of Ahmedabad, a large dealer in cotton and a millowner, is of opinion that the Cotton Frauds Departments is quite unnecessary, and that adulteration of the staple can be put a stop to by the trade itself without its assistance by dealers simply refusing to buy an impure article.

The Commissioners fully recognise the principle that, where the public can protect itself against adulteration practised by those engaged in it there is no necessity for the interference of the State. It could only be the paramount national importance of preserving the good name of the great staple export of this country in the opinion of British and foreign manufacturers that would warrant the Legislature of India in the enactment of penal measures to assist the dealers in cotton in Bombay to do what there can be little doubt they could do for themselves as effectually in the long run, but possibly not with such promptitude as with the aid of a great State department. The attention of the Commission has therefore been chiefly directed towards eliciting from the witnesses examined before them information on the point of whether the exporters of cotton were or were not in as favourable a position for putting a stop to adulteration as the exporters of any other article, or whether they were so far helpless before the original producers or those who bring the cotton to market as to require the assistance of Government in procuring an unadulterated staple.

It was evident at once that one of the chief practical difficulties in carrying out a system of State inspection was that of determining what should be considered adulteration of such a description or degree as to call for the interference of the officers of the department. Hence the expressed wish of some of those officers that adulteration should be more clearly defined and the Act made more stringent in its provisions, and of the class represented by Mr. Whittle that if the suppression of fraud is to be attempted by State machinery, it should begin at the beginning and supervise the operations of the grower in his field. On the other hand, the Commission have the complaint of the Honorable Mr. Bythell that the officers of the department interefere with cotton which cannot be deemed adulterated because the foreign substances considered by them to bring it within the reach of the law do not render it unmarketable, although they may render it of inferior value. He goes further than this, and shows that the very process which would be adopted to free the staple of such foreign substances, whether by "jhooring" (*i. e.*, beating up with sticks) or by passing it through an "opener," would, by taking the curl out of the cotton, render it unmarketable at home: this is not a mere opinion on his part, but the result of rather a costly experiment. It must be mentioned here, however, that Mr. Ellis, of Broach, gives evidence to the effect that cotton may be passed any number of times through a Platt's opener without injuring the staple, and some of the papers forwarded to the Commission by Government bear the same testimony to the effects of a Critchton's opener. A part, therefore, from the general principle of interference or non-interference on the part of the State in such matters, it is clear that it must be almost an impossibility to lay down in any legislative enactment the precise limit at which a preventive establishment should be located for operation, or at what point it should refrain so as not to invade the province of the buyer.

There can be no doubt that the margin of profit left to the exporter between what he can buy at in this country and what he can sell at abroad has, through the instrumentality of the electric telegraph in diffusing the latest intelligence throughout the mofussil, become very small, and that consequently the keenest competition exists to share in that profit. This has led to some of the large mercantile firms in Bombay no longer dealing, at all events to the same extent as formerly, with an intermediate class between themselves and producers, but purchasing directly from the latter through their own agents. That a change of system to this extent has occurred is a disputed point between Mr. Bythell and the head of the Cotton Frauds Department, but for the purposes of this inquiry it is sufficient to take the opinion of the majority of the Commission that it is to these circumstances, and to competition coupled with falling prices, necessitating more careful selection, more than to the direct preventive influence of the department, that is to be traced the more general absence of adulteration now than formerly. It is for the continuance of such circumstances in their opinion, moreover, that we must look for a permanent improvement in the cotton trade of the Presidency in this respect rather than for the operation of a preventive establishment strengthened by more stringent laws. There are certainly circumstances connected with the trade in certain parts of the country that oblige the Commission to hesitate in recommending the immediate and entire cessation of supervision on the part of authorised public officers, but that supervision must be of a different character from what is allowed under the existing law. It will be seen from Mr. Walton's evidence that the staple of the Oomrawutte and Akolla cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta Country is brought to market in very inferior condition in consequence of the custom of mixing exotic and indigenous cotton together before ginning, and when the two become intimately mixed it is attached to the roller. It is impossible to separate them. The Commission learn from other sources also that the saw-gins used in ginning it are often so badly repaired as to cut and spoil the staple. The latter is of course not an adulteration punishable under the Act, and what would be required to prevent such abuse of the staple would be an Act to oblige ginners to keep their machines and roller them in order, penalties if they did not keep their gins in proper order. Even in this case, however, Mr. Walton's evidence goes to prove that the trade is able to take care of itself, for in answer to question 112 he has stated that cotton for local spinning is purchased at a different assortment from that under which cotton for export is prepared: the former is paid for according to the weight of the seed extracted, thus making it for the interest of those preparing it to clean it well, and get as much out of it as possible, while the latter is paid for according to the weight of the cleaned cotton, thus affording a direct incentive to the cleaner to make it as heavy as possible with seed and other substances put in to adulterate it. Mr. Walton quotes a case in which he was informed by a native dealer that he had himself obtained a better price for bad cotton than another man who at the same time had taken the greatest pains to clean his cotton well and bring it to the market. But it appears to the Commission that this proves a little too much: it is contrary to all reasonable belief that a buyer would deliberately pay higher for an inferior article, and the explanation must be sought for elsewhere. It is sought for either in the one cotton, although cleaner than the other, being in reality of inferior staple, or gross carelessness on the part of the buyer, a carelessness for which he would certainly himself suffer in the long run, and which consequently he would not be at all likely to be guilty of again.

Taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration, the majority of the Commission, with the exception of Mr. Ravenscroft, whose memorandum is attached to this report, are opinion that the time has arrived when the Act may be placed in abeyance. The time at which this should be done they would leave to the judgment of His Excellency in Council, but would suggest that it might not be advisable to suspend its operation in the middle of a season, for fear that unscrupulous dealers, suddenly released from all constraint, should for a time endeavour to take advantage of conditions already entered into to palm off adulterated cotton.

The Commission have no doubt that officers of the Cotton Frauds Department have on the whole worked zealously and well, and that the Act has to a great extent served the purpose for which it was passed, and been instrumental in checking the grosser kind of adulteration by the admixture of extraneous substances. If its being held in abeyance should for a time lead to the renewal of such practices, the Commission are convinced that matters will very soon right themselves, and the trade will suffer no permanent injury from the frands of a few individuals. The days of corruption and bribery, and the existence of compelling cases of hardship to fulfil their contracts under threats of the Cotton Inspectors being called in to seize the cotton complained of. It is difficult to understand how any European who was apparently educated and intelligent could have such erroneous ideas of right and wrong. His honesty, however, in candidly avowing them of his own accord is to be commended, and would seem to show that he was not aware that his conduct was out of the common. His memorandum is worth reading, as I do, from many years' experience in Guzerat, the character of the district cotton growers and dealers I cannot believe that the

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE following letter, signed "C. G.," and dated from Genoa, having reference to the case of "Sassoon v. Harris," and the subjoined reply, recently tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, have been published in the *Shipping Gazette* :—

I cannot help making a few observations on the decision of the jury at the trial, awarding the plaintiff £30,000, and the consequences thereof. Sassoon and Co. have insured £30,000 on Delta and other steamers from Bombay to a port in China not north of Shangai. According to these facts, any single chest was insured for about £70 17s. 7d., whilst their real value was about £149 18s. 11d., so Sassoon and Co. were not covered for £79-1s. 4d. on each chest. They, therefore, had not insured the whole amount, nor is it to be seen from what is published that the £30,000 insured was to be for that particular lotof 223 chests which was lost, and I am justified in concluding that they intended to insure £70 17s. 7d. on every chest of opium, which is as near as possible 47·296 per cent. of their real value, whilst they ran the risk on 52·704 per cent. of the value of the opium. Had the Delta with all the 423 chests been lost, the Underwriters would have had to pay £30,000, and Sassoon and Co. would have sustained a loss of £33,430, equal to 52·704 per cent. of the whole value. However, as only one steamer, with 213 chests, has been lost, the loss is about £25 060, and if the Underwriters should have to pay £30,000, Sassoon and Co. would only sustain a loss of £5,000, equal to about 14·3 per cent. Now is it reasonable that Sassoon and Co. should not be liable throughout the whole voyage for the same percentage or share? Have not the Underwriters run the risk on the 200 chests which arrived safely, and are they not entitled to consider a part of their liability at an end on that account? It is not likely that any Underwriter would consent to a condition which imposes upon him the payment of the whole sum insured on a parcel of goods, if only one half of the parcel is lost, for the result of such a clause or condition would be, that in the above case £1., the Underwriters run twice a risk of £30,000—£60,000 from Hong Kong to Ningpo, receiving the premium for £30,000 only, or that, in case of particular average, amounting to 50 per cent. on the whole lot of 423 chests, the Underwriters would, in the above instance, have to pay £30,000, which is equal to a total loss, although the goods arrived. If this last hypothesis is denied—that is to say, if it is pretended that no total loss would be paid, but only a proportional sum—then I am at a loss to account for paying a total loss, or, rather, the whole sum insured, when only a part of the insured objects have been lost, as is the case with Sassoon and Co.'s goods. Just put the case that the first lot of 200 chests reaches its destination with a damage of 25 per cent., and the Underwriters, according to the above rule, are required to pay all the damage, because it does not exceed £30,000—say £7,107 10s. Could any one, in case of the loss of the second steamer with the 223 chests, pretend the rest of the insurance money equalled £22,892 10s., on the ground that the sum insured is £30,000, and that the Underwriters are implicitly liable up to that amount? This inference would be the consequence of the decision in the case of Sassoon and Co.; but, according to my humble opinion, the Underwriters have run a risk on the 200 chests, which arrived with a damage of 25 per cent., and that risk was in the proportion of 200 423 of the whole sum insured. They, therefore, have an undoubted right to be held responsible only for 223-423rds of the said sum for the lot sent in the second steamer, and they should not have to pay £30,000 on that lot, but only the above-mentioned proportion thereof, which would be £15,815 12s. No Continental Underwriter would settle otherwise, and it is difficult to understand how any other way of settlement could be fair and just, unless there be circumstances in the case which are wholly unknown to me. Being in no way interested in the case of Sassoon and Co., I certainly have no interest one way or the other, and I offer these few reflections only for the purpose of broaching a point which certainly deserve the consideration of the Underwriters in a very high degree.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE.

SIR,—The attention of our clients, Messrs. Sassoon and Co., has been called to a letter signed "C. G.," inserted in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 23d ult., referring to the case of "Sassoon v. Harris," and we are desired by them to inform you that the writer has written under total misapprehension as to the facts of the case, and the claim made by our clients. The interest covered by the policy on opium per Delta was valued at 63,450/., and the policy was for 30,000/., our clients were thus uninsured to the extent of 33,450/. The proportionate value of the opium lost was 42,750/., and the total amount claimed from the Underwriters was 20,214/. 6s. 10d. This claim was in accordance with a statement prepared by experienced Adjusters in London, and the accuracy of the figures has never been questioned. Many of the Underwriters paid the claim without question, and our clients thus received about 8,000/., leaving a balance of about 12,000/., which they seek to recover in the above case. It will not be seen that our clients' claim is based upon the well-known and ordinary rule, applicable to cases in which the assured are in part their own Underwriters.—

Yours, &c.,

HOLLAMS, SON, & COWARD.

Mincing-lane, Feb. 4, 1875.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

"BUY A VERY NICE DOG, MA'AM!"

THE following anecdote told by the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* illustrates the "cuteness" of London rogues, and as the occurrence took place in a part of London much frequented by Anglo-Indians it may serve as a caution to those of them who may be anxious when they get to London to "buy a very nice dog" :—I dare say some of your readers if cross-examined by Ballantyne or Hawkins, would have to confess that at some time in their Indian career they had purchased a sparrow painted yellow for a canary, or that that beautiful Java parroquet, of red and purple, with the long tail, which they presented in proud humility to the lady of their affections, left its long tail in her hands the first time she caressed it, and its beautiful colors in the water-dish the first time it washed. But these Indian impositions are timid compared with those practised in London on people who buy their dogs in the street. I know a lady—at least I have met her and heard her tell the story—who was fascinated by a beautiful little toy-spaniel which a man was carrying under his arm in Westborne Grove. The man, seeing she was attracted, accosted her :—"Buy a very nice dog, ma'am? very cheap. I can let you have him for fifty shillings." The lady looked and longed. At last she said :—"Well, I can't take it here. But if you like to bring it to my house in Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, and will promise never to steal it from me, I will give you two pounds for it." The bargain was struck and the man duly took the dog to Phillimore Gardens. The lady looked at the animal at her ease, paid the money, and congratulated herself on the purchase—but only for a few hours. The animal's ways soon began to be so strange that the conviction burst upon the lady that it was dying, afflicted with mortal disease, for it seemed to be suffocated, and that this was the cause of her obtaining such a beautiful creature so cheap. However, she took the dog to a veterinary surgeon near, to know the worst at once. The surgeon looked at the animal, heard the detail of symptoms, and laughed :—"All you have to do, ma'am, is to take off its skin, and I venture to say it will be as well as ever." "Take off its skin!" screamed the lady. "Yes, ma'am, in this way, if you will allow me"—and in a minute the expert practitioner had flayed the creature alive, *i. e.*, he had ripped off the spaniel's skin, when there stood revealed a perfectly healthy *guinea-pig!*

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o O o:—

BARODA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S proceedings were by no means of an uninteresting nature. Damodher Trimbuck, alias Damodhur Punt, was re-called, and his examination-in-chief closed in the forenoon, when Mr. Serjeant Ballantine proceeded to cross-examine him. The witness, in reference to the falsification of the documents put in during his examination by the Advocate-General, said that they had been falsified by the directions of His Highness the Gaekwar, but that he had no written authority from the Gaekwar which he could have utilised in defending himself on a charge of cheating or robbery that might have been brought against him in consequence of such falsifications, although he could have cleared himself by other equally (to him) satisfactory means. He admitted that he had assisted in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, but had saved his neck by the grant of a certificate of pardon on his confessing his share in the transaction. He accounted for the non-destruction of the documents which bore on the matters the subject of the enquiry, by their being in five different places, and said that the obliterations found in some of the papers were made with a view to conceal the real nature of the entries and save the Gaekwar harmless from any accusation that might be laid against him, owing to the noise which had been made in reference to the all but successful attempt to poison the Resident. He denied having heard the nature of Rowjee's confession and scouted the idea of any one being able to go near him during the sixteen days he was under a guard of European soldiers. His release from jail eventually, he said, would entirely depend on what the judges might say and on their believing or disbelieving every word that he said.

Nanajee Vithul was the next witness the Advocate-General proposed to examine, but he not entering an appearance when called, Hemchund Fatteychund, the jeweller, was placed in the witness-box. This witness very soon took the prosecution by surprise as he went on denying all knowledge of the facts which he had previously stated and which had been taken down in writing by Mr. Souter. Mr. Inverarity consequently requested the President to accord him permission to cross-examine the witness on his statement to Mr. Souter. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected to the course proposed, but the President, after consultation with two of his brother Commissioners, thought that there was that about the manner in which the witness gave his evidence which entitled the Advocate-General to remind him of the statement which he had made before Mr. Souter. The witness then had his statement read over to him and asked if it was true. This he denied and said that he had been coerced by the police to sign his name to it. He also said that he lived in the city and was neither in custody nor under the surveillance of the police. His examination was not concluded on the rising of the Commission, so it would be premature to surmise where he may ultimately land himself.

TWELFTH DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH, President; H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior (in the forenoon only), H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Khan Bahadoor Dursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar occupied a seat on the left of the Commission.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was absent.

The inquiry was opened at about 11 o'clock.

Damodhur Trimbuck or Punt's re-examination was resumed.

Examined by the Advocate-General.

I told you yesterday about getting diamonds on two occasions from Nanajee Vithul. The arrangements for paying for these diamonds were made according to the instructions of the Maharaja, which instructions were communicated to me. I asked the Maharaja if the money for the diamonds was to be paid. The Maharaja said, "Yes, it should be paid."

Sir Richard Meade—Does he mean the value of the diamonds?

Interpreter—He means that.

Witness—I arranged for the payment. Nanajee Vithul has the lighting department in his charge, and some money had been received from him for *kussa* or savings. I mean to say that Nanajee Vithul had those monies. I did not receive them. Entries were made in regard to these savings, the amount for *kussa* being credited. (Shown yad.) This is the yad received from Nanajee Vithul. It bears my endorsement to the effect that it should be credited, and the amount entered as disbursed for a feast given to Brahmins on account of Swam e Narayen.

The Advocate-General—I put in this yad in regard to these savings :—

R 1.
Shri (Glory.)

Memo. from the Kamdar of Roshnai (Superintendent of the Lighting department) to Rajmanya Rajshri Sircar, Kangi officer (the illustrious Private Secretary) that the discount (batta on Godea oil) supplied to the Commissariat by Lallu Narrotum at Rs. 11-4-0, has been received; date for six months, Samvat (year) 1930, from Margsnirsh up to Vaishakh.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Discount from Lallu Narrotum, as per payment note from the Pharnis for rupees eight thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, annas twelve, pies nine	978	8	0
For Kasar (correction of account) ...	878	4	3
Total...	1,856	12	3

Altogether Rs. 1,856-12-3: deducting, from this Rs. 25 per month for the lantern on the Mandvi Tower; total Rs. 150 for six months. There remain Rs. 1,706-13-3. Dated Margshirsh Vad 9th, Samvat (year) 1931.

(Sd.) NANAJEE VITHAL BEDEKAR.

(Endorsement.)—His Highness has ordered that the sum of Rs. 1,706-13-3 be credited as per yad dated Margshirsh, Vad 10th, Samvat 1931.

(Yad put in and marked R 1.)

Besides the Rs. 1,706, savings on lighting account, other sums were appropriated by the direction of the Maharaja for payment of these diamonds. There is another yad also on account of the *kussa* (Shown yad.) This is it. It bears my endorsement.

The Advocate-General—This, my Lord, is a memorandum from the Superintendent of the jewel department.

Paper put in and marked S 1.

S 1.

Memo. from the Javher Jamdar, Superintendent of the Jewel Department, to the Superintendent of Cash realised by sales, respecting mohurs and putlies (gold coins) part of the nazarana. The cash received is as follows, dated Summa Khamas Sabayin Mayatain and Alif Mahomedan date. Samvat year 1931 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Twenty mohurs given to Dadabhai Nowrojee, the Parsee, at the time of his installation as Devan, for presenting nazarana at Rs. 15 per mohur. Dated Bhadrapadum Shud 3rd	300	1	0
To Natvarlal Ranchod Bhattia Choksi. Putlies one hundred and seventeen at Rs. 13 per putli. Dated Margshirsh Shud 6th.....	1,626	1	0
Total.....	1,926	1	0

Altogether Rs. 1,926-1 to be paid. Dated Margshirsh Vad 7th.

(Sd.) NANAJEE VITHAL BEDEKER.

(Endorsement.)—His Highness has issued an order that Rs. 1,926-1 be credited in the account of the Khangi Jamdar (private treasurer). Dated Margshirsh Vad 8th, Samvat (year) 1931.

The Interpreter—The word "kussa" means excess of profits, and sometimes means loss also.

Mr. Advocate-General—Was any order issued by the Maharaja in respect of the disposal of these two sums—the one on the savings account and the other on the nuzzerana account?—

Witness—If I see the yad I can tell you. (Shown yad.) This is the amount I alluded to before, and is an order for the payment of a feast to the Brahmins of Swamee Narayen. There is an endorsment upon this yad in my handwriting.

The Advocate-General reads it as follows :—

T 1.
Shri (Glory)

Memo.—The Sirkar (His Highness) has made an order to pay to Rameshwar in cash the expenses for dakshina distribution of money and dinner to be given through Rameshwar to two thousand and five hundred Brahmins at the Swami Narayen's temple. Paid accordingly in cash in Summa Khamas, Sabayin Mayatain and Alif Mahomedan year, Sumvat year 1931, month Jilkad, corresponding to Margshirsh, Chandra 21, this day Vad 8th, Thursday, Rs. 3,632-13-3.

Endorsement.—In accordance with the order to pay Rs. 3,632-13-3, the Lord, *i.e.* Maharaja, wet the coins and paid them while bathing, dated Margshirsh, Vad 8th, Sumvat year 1931.

The paper was put in and marked T 1.

It was so written in the yad about the feast, but the money was paid to the jewellers. It was credited in that manner in accordance with the Maharaja's instructions that monies received in this manner should be credited in this manner.

Mr. Branson—It was a general order, was not it?

The Interpreter—Yes, a general order.

Witness—With reference to this crediting and debiting of amounts, I have had conversations with the Maharaja. I asked the Maharaja if the monies due to the jewellers were to be paid, and the Maharajah said, "Yes, pay them." It was my business out of what funds to pay, whether from this fund or that fund, out of the balance. I entered this money as paid to Rameshwur for a feast to Brahmins instead of entering it as a payment to the jeweller in respect of diamonds, because these diamonds were not to be credited to the jevurkhana or jewel account. This was because, first of all, the Maharaja had said, "Enter these diamonds as medicine for the purpose of reducing them to ashes," and accordingly to that effect an entry had been made in the jewel department, and it was ordered to be credited. Afterwards when there was a noise about poisoning Colonel Phayre, I asked the Maharaja, with regard to the entry regarding the diamonds which were to be reduced to ashes, if diamonds could be reduced to ashes. The Maharaja said they could not. I then asked, "What am I to do with the entry to the effect that they were for medicine and reducing to ashes?" The Maharaja thereupon said. "If the entry has been so credited tear it up, or destroy it, and remove the paper." I told Nanajee Vithul he should remove it. Nanajee Vithul did so. This is the reason the amount was entered as paid for Swamee Narayen.

Did you report this change to the Maharaja?—I had received once for all an order from the Maharaja that on such occasions I should assign any reason I liked in the entries. I told you yesterday that on two occasions I had got arsenic from Nooroodeen. I did not pay for that arsenic; no money has been paid for it. This was because Nooroodeen was promised the business of the Sillikhana. After the report of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre he asked me for Rs. 200, and said, "The Borah in the camp wants that money."

How came you to see Nooroodin in regard to these Rs. 200? Did he come to you or did you go to him?—He come to me to the warra or Palace.

Tell us what passed between yon and Nooroodin.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I object to this, my lord. I don't know whether my learned friend presses that question as to what passed between the witness and Nooroodin.

Mr. Advocate-General said he did.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—This was in the absence of the Maharaja.

The President—Certain things passed between them and it is evidence of that. It is all evidence as to an act by these persons.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Your Lordship thinks it admissible?

The President—I think it is. It is not admissible as proving the truth of what has been said, but we must hear what passed between them and what the transactions were.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I understand the principle on which your Lordship puts it, that there is an act to be explained and that that act is explained by the conversation?

The President—Yes.

The examination was resumed.

The Advocate-General to witness—Tell us what passed between you and Nooroodin on this occasion.

Nooroodin said, "I brought that arsenic from the camp and gave it." The first packet had not been entered in anybody's name, and he said that the second packet had been entered in the name of the "Khangeewalla," meaning me.

Entered in what accounts?

In the shop of the Borah of the camp or cantonments. He said that the Borah in the camp had said that his books had been seized and taken to the Residency, and, "If you wish that name which has been entered to be concealed, pay me Rs. 200."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Does your Lordship think this comes within the category of your Lordship's ruling?

The President—I think we must have it. These conversations are really facts which are material to this enquiry.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Of course, your Lordship hears the evidence, and it has made an impression on your Lordship's mind that it is receivable. It occurred to me that these are conversations which if a person—an accomplice—wanted to charge another person with a crime that he had himself committed, it would be extremely easy to invent.

The President—It is open to you to argue that these conversations are invented and ought not to have any weight.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—In arguing the matter before your Lordship, I have a right to use that as an illustration of what I apprehend is the evil of admitting these conversations. It is very difficult to answer such conversations. It is not pretended that the party implicated in the matter is a party in any way to these conversations. Under these circumstances it certainly places him, and those who represent him, in a considerable difficulty. But I need hardly say that in these matters, I put my reasons for the objection before the Commission, and if your lordship thinks it is receivable, I shall not press it further.

The President—I think we cannot understand the acts of this man without receiving this conversation. We cannot properly understand him without hearing what was said.

Examination resumed—I said to Nooroodeen Borah, "Pay the money out of your pocket and then the amount will be allowed to you in the Sillikhana business which it is proposed should be hereafter given to you." Nooroodeen did not say anything more.

Mr. Branson—And he says he never saw him again.

Interpreter—Yes, he means that he did not see him afterwards.

The Advocate-General (to witness)—Did Nooroodeen tell you who the camp Borah was.

Witness—He did not give me his name.

The Advocate-General—You told us yesterday that you had seen Rowjee only once, and that that was in Nowsaree ?—Yes.

Do you know, in your own knowledge, whether Rowjee ever came to the Haveli in Baroda.—No, I did not see him at the Haveli.

Did you ever hear that Colonel Phayre was suffering from a boil ?—Yes. This was in the month of Bardrapud last year. I do not quite remember when. I came to hear of the circumstance because Salim mentioned it to the Maharaja when I was present. As nearly as I can recollect, Salim said, "Colonel Phayre has got a boil of this size," pointing with his fingers on his head. Salim also said he used to get Rowjee to apply a plaster to the boil and that Rowjee had put on the plaster a pinch of arsenic, and that after the plaster was applied the sahib felt a burning sensation, in consequence of which he took it off. I heard that. I do not remember whether the Maharaja said anything. About the time that Colonel Phayre had this injury I remember receiving orders to get certain medicines prepared. It was arsenic which was to be given to Salim.

Any other medicine beside the arsenic ?—Yes. This was about eight or fifteen days after this conversation.

Was it about the same time, whether before or after, that you mean ?—Yes. This medicine in regard to which I had received orders was to be made by the Hakimjee. I received the orders regarding it from the Maharaja, who said "Do you send to the Hakimjee large ants, snakes, and the urine of a black horse." If the Maharaja said anything more regarding these three articles I don't remember. I gave orders to get these things brought. These articles were ordered to be sent to the Hakimjee. I afterwards got a small bottle from the Hakimjee. The bottle was brought to me by the servant of Nana Khanvelkur Goojaba, as I mentioned to you yesterday.

The President—One of the members of the Commission thinks we ought to have a fuller description of that bottle in order to help us to identify it.

The Advocate-General to witness—Can you give any particular description of the bottle you gave to Goojaba or the bottle you gave to Salim ?

Witness—I said yesterday that it was a small bottle of this length (shows finger) and that I poured it into a bottle which had contained otto of roses. I do not remember whether the bottle brought by Goojaba was stopped with bees' wax or not. But the small bottle which I gave to Salim I stopped with cotton and bees' wax. This small bottle was a glass one.

Do you know whether the Maharaja used to receive information of what passed at the Residency from any one ?—Yes.

In what form did the Maharaja receive that information ?—Notes used to be sent to the Maharaja by Rowjee through Salim. I know that these notes came because the Maharaja used to direct me to read them. After having read them to the Maharaja I used to tear them up. (Shown four bundles of paper.) These papers are the daily journals kept at the private Jamdar Khana, where I used to work. I see four of these daily journals here. One is for the 11th of Shravun-Vud (Sunday 6th September.) In that account I find an item of Rs. 119-8. A portion of that entry is obliterated with ink.

Do you know how that ink came to be poured over that entry ?—I did not pour it. A carkoon did it by my orders. I have a reason for that. The name of the carkoon was Balwuntrao, the son of Rowjee. My reason was this. In the entry it was stated generally goods in the name of Salim, and there was no yad giving the particulars of the article, and, therefore, as there might be some inquiry after the report regarding the poison, I directed that ink should be poured over that part.

The Advocate-General put in the paper which was marked U1, and read the English translation as follows :—

U 1.

Rupees 119-8 for articles obtained from Ahmedabad from the amount reserved from the Nowsaree Fund.

The President—Is part of that so entirely obliterated that you cannot read it ?

The Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord. I am going to prove the connection of these entries with some of the papers put in yesterday.

Witness—(Shown yad marked P 1.) This yad relates to the one I have already seen. (Shown another portion of the daily journal.] This is dated 9th Jesh-vud (8th June 1874). That also contains an obliterated entry. That entry was obliterated for the same reason, viz. that Salim's name was mentioned there.

Does this entry, a portion of which is obliterated, relate to a payment of Rs. 1,000 paid to Salim ?—Yes. [Shown document N 1.] This is the yad in reference to that item.

This portion of the daily journal was put in and marked V 1, and the English translation read as follows :—

V 1.

Rs. 1,000. To His Highness for fruit ordered through from Bombay. Money to be paid as ordered from the Gunesh Johwur shop.

Rs. 8,000 credited on Chundra 22nd as Ejuput and debited to the head of "Recoveries Current" from the Gunesh Johwur shop as below :—Rs. 1,000. Paid to the debitance to defray the cost of sweetmeat &c., purchased at Bombay. The amount was paid from Gunesh Johwur shop direct, credit being given to that shop in the account.

[Shown another portion of the daily journal.] This also contains a partially obliterated entry. The date is 3rd Ash-vin-sud (13th October 1874.) What is obliterated is Salim's name or Yeshwuntrao's. I could tell from the yadee. The amount is for Rs. 200. [Shown Q 1.] This is the yad which relates to the entry. It is Salim's name that is obliterated. This was obliterated by my orders for the same reason as I gave in the former instances.

This portion of the daily journal was put in and marked W 1. The English translation was read as follows :—

W 1.

Rs. 200 paid for purchasing fruit for the Sillikhana through from Ahmedabad, as per His Highness's order. The amount paid to Salim as per yad.

[Shown another extract from the daily journal.] This also has a portion of it obliterated. It is dated 3rd Ashur Vud [the 2nd July 1874.] The amount is Rs. 298-12. [Shown O 1.] This is the yad which relates to that entry.

This portion of the daily journal was put in and marked X 1. The English translation was read as follows :—

X 1.

Rs. 298-12 for sweetmeats obtained through from Poona, as per His Highness's order.

When was it you gave these orders to Bulwuntrao to obliterate these entries ?—After the report had spread at the Residency. I do not remember on what date I gave the orders.

When money was paid to anybody for giving a feast to the Brahmins, was it the custom to obtain a receipt from the person to whom the money was paid ?—Yes; the person who received the money used to give a receipt for it. [Shown paper.] This is such a receipt as would be taken from a person to whom money for a feast to Brahmins had been given. It contains my endorsement.

The Advocate-General put in the paper, which was marked Y 1, and read the following English translation :—

Y 1.

"Memo.—Showing the expenses necessary for feeding 1,500 Guzerathi Brahmins through Rameshwar on account of finishing the charities and Dumputaya (in pairs) dinners connected with Adhick month, date Samvat 1931, 2nd Ashad Shood, 3rd Thursday, 2nd July 1874.

Rs. 1,125 in net at 12 annas per head.
Rs. 375 for distributing money in charities.

1,500

His Highness ordered that the above amount be paid. Dated Ashad Shood 3rd Samvat 1931.

Received the above amount in full as per above on behalf of Rameshwar by Bholanath Poonjaram."

The Advocate-General to witness—Were similar documents kept when a feast to Brahmins was ordered by the Maharaja ?—Yes. In the yadee shown there is no receipt, but the yadee and the paper refer to the same transaction. (Shown yad T 1.)

If that were a genuine order for a feast to Brahmins, would it bear the receipt by Rameshwur ?—Yes.

How came you to direct Bulwuntrao to pour ink over these entries we have just seen ?—Something must be done in order that Salim's name, which is mentioned in these items, should not appear.

Mr. Melvill to Interpreter.—He says—"Salim's name must be obliterated, because certain things did not come."

This terminated the examination-in-chief of the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Just a question or two about these accounts: I understand you to say that the accounts which you have spoken of were all fictitious—that the accounts that have been put in were all fictitious ?—Not all the accounts.

The greater part of them ?—Such portions of them as were made up for the purpose.

And, as you say, these falsifications were made by the directions of the Maharaja ?—Yes, by the directions of the Maharaja.

Given to you from time to time, or generally—had you a general authority to falsify the accounts, or only received the authority from time to time ?—As there was occasion from time to time, I used to ask and he used to say. (Interpreter—That is, give instructions.)

You used to ask permission to falsify them ?—Yes, as there was occasion. The Maharaja knew the occasion for what the money was to be paid, and he used to tell me.

And you asked his permission, and he gave it ?—Yes.

But if these accounts had been investigated, had you any means of shewing that you had any authority from the Maharaja ?—What more need I show ? Everything I did was under the orders of the Maharaja.

So you say. What I want to know is—supposing the Maharaja, for instance, had charged you with robbing him, and altering the accounts for the purpose of that robbery, had you any means of shewing that you had his authority for what you had done ?—The receipt and the entries are in four book, and there is th man who received the money and the man who paid it.

Had you any means of shewing that you had the authority of the Maharaja, is what I want to know, except your own assertion ?—I had no other authority, only the order.

That is not quite the answer—had you any means, except your own assertion, to show that the Maharaja had given you these orders ?—By such orders of the Maharaja lakhs of rupees have been expended during the last four years.

Yes, by such orders of the Maharaja lakhs of rupees have been expended during the last four years, and accounts falsified ?—Where there was occasion, they might have been done or made.

And you were the man who did it ?—The Maharaja told me, and I caused the karkoon to do it.

Now, what I ask you is this—and reflect before you answer—supposing you had been charged by the Maharaja, or anybody else, with cheating and robbery, had you any means whatever of proving that you had the Maharaja's authority for what you did ?—The papers themselves contained the means.

Nothing but the papers ?—And there are receipts endorsed thereon.

Have you a single written word of the Maharaja justifying you in what you have done ?—Unless with the Furnese there is no writing. (Interpreter—Furnese literally means "secretary.")

What I want to know is, can you produce a single letter in the handwriting of the Maharaja justifying your falsification of the books ?—I have none in the Maharaja's handwriting.

Interpreter—He adds something.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—If he adds something, you had better let us hear what it is.

Witness—But there are papers signed by the third wife of the Maharaja, Luxmibaee.

But not a signature of his; you have no signature of his ?—She used to sign under the orders of the Maharaja, and there are seals attached.

Have you any signature of his ?—During the four years, the Maharaja never signed any paper belonging to my department.

What I wanted to know is, how you were to defend yourself if you had been charged with robbery upon the foundation of those false accounts admittedly in your own handwriting ?—There are writings (Interpreter—Entries) at five places, and I could have easily made my defence from them.

Are there any entries in the handwriting of the Maharaja ?—The general statement or the annual statement was once signed by the Maharaja in one year.

Have you got his signature ?—Yes.

Then you can produce it.—If you send for it, it will come, it is under attachment.

Very well, we will see whether it comes. I just want to know—were you aware that there was an intention to investigate your accounts at any time ?—By whom ? Who was to investigate ?

By any one ?—There was nobody besides the Maharaja to examine my accounts before the attachment.

Were you told by the police that your accounts would be investigated ?—After attachment they shewed the papers, and said enquiry is to be made. The papers over which ink had been poured were shewn to me.

Did they tell you that your accounts would be investigated ? They had said generally.

What was your salary ?—My pay was Rs. 200 and my brother's Rs. 400 per month.

Well, now, I just want to learn something about the way in which your confession was given. You were given into custody upon the same day as the Maharaja ?—Yes, on the same day, in the evening.

You had known, I suppose, of Rowjee and Nursoo and others having been examined by Mr. Souter ?—I used to hear the report.

And I suppose you took some interest in it ?—If I got any information, I used to communicate it to the Maharaja.

Well, I suppose you took some personal interest in it, did you not ?—Why should I have a personal interest ? Why should they allow me to come here ?

I will tell you at once why you should have some personal interest. You had been a party assisting in the attempted murder ?—Yes, I did assist.

Then it occurs to me that that would give you some little interest in the enquiry ?—Yes, of course, with a view to save the Maharaja and to save myself.

Principally to save the Maharajah, and a little for yourself ?—Yes. Now, as there is an attachment I must be saved.

Then taking some interest for the sake of the Maharaja, and a little for yourself, did you find out what Rowjee and the other witnesses had said ?—I used to hear a report directly from the town: while Salim was at large he used to tell.

And then you heard that a bottle had been mentioned by Rowjee ?—I was in confinement. I could not hear.

No, no, but I am talking of when you were out of confinement. Rowjee was examined when you were out of confinement, you know ?—No, I did not hear.

Do you mean that you did not hear that he had said that a bottle had been given to him. Now, take care.—Nobody gave me information. (Interpreter—That is, this information.)

Nobody told you about a bottle ?—Nobody told me about a bottle.

Did you hear about the powders being put into Colonel Phayre's glass ?—Yes.

Did you hear that it was said to be arsenic ?—Yes.

And diamond dust ?—Yes.

And heard that Rowjee had admitted that he had attempted to murder Colonel Phayre ?—Yes, I had heard of it, and mentioned it to the Maharaja.

How came it, as you were a party to this attempted murder, and knew that Rowjee and others were in custody, that you did not destroy all the papers that had a bearing upon the subject ?—What papers were there relating to the matter ?

I don't wonder at your asking. You know you have told us that several papers related to the matter ?—You mean the papers referred to in my deposition.

Can you have any doubt that I mean them ?—I must understand properly. If there were papers at one place, they could have been destroyed, but they were in five places, and therefore they could not be destroyed.

Now, just attend to me. If your story is true, you know that those papers were in connection with your own acts to procure the poison which was used, then why did you not destroy them ?—All the papers, except two, refer to bribes—only two refer to that matter.

But did you not know also that there was an enquiry about the bribes ?—I did not know of it then.

Will you swear that you did not know of it during the time the enquiry was going on before Mr. Souter ?—Yes, I can swear I was not in his service, nor had he given me any information.

Why, when you knew enquiries were going on in relation to the conduct of the Gaekwar, did you not destroy these papers ? You had them in your possession ?—All papers could not be destroyed; if they were at one place they could be. The paper of the juvurkhana—the jewel department—was only one. That was caused to be torn up.

What was there to prevent your destroying every one of the papers that were produced to-day ?—There was this objection—in the book of the Jamdar, or treasurer, the money paid is stated. There is a rozmel, a general day book, and usually, thirdly, there is a memorandum, and there is a receipt endorsed upon it, and after that the journal now shewn is prepared, and after that the monthly statement is prepared, and they are stitched up, and the sheets are stitched up; so to destroy so many papers at so many places would be a difficult job. If the money was given in one amount the papers would have been destroyed.

Just let me have those documents, the whole of them, that have been produced by this witness. I won't disturb them at all in point of fact. (Handed to him.) Now I see that all these documents are upon separate sheets, not bound up in a book ?—The memoranda are on separate pieces of paper.

Now I want to know what was there to prevent your destroying every one of these papers if you chose

to do so?—If the money was paid in one amount or at one time there would have been no objection to destroy them.

I will have an answer to my question—what was there to prevent your destroying every one of these papers which have been produced in confirmation of your guilt and that of the Maharaja?—There was no convenience to destroy the papers at so many places.

What do you mean by no convenience?—There was no help, they could not be torn.

Just tell me this—what do they do with people in this country who are guilty of poisoning others?

The President—Are you right in using the word "convenience"?

The Interpreter—"Savad" is the word used. Sir Dinkur Rao will know it.

The President—Sir Richard Meade says it means "opportunity."

The Interpreter—It is a common word.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—"Opportunity" and "convenience" mean totally different things.

The President—Quite different things. Sir Dinkur Rao says that it means rather opportunity. For what we should call "opportunity" we should not say "convenience."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't think, as I follow this out, that the fine meaning of the word will be important; but still it has a very different meaning, and it may make a very important difference.

The Interpreter refers to the word "savad" in the dictionary, wherein the word was defined as "an interval, leisure, or convenience; a brief intermission, a present occupation, a vacant or spare moment."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Probably that definition would apply to either, but it would seem to be the idiom rather to mean "opportunity" here than "convenience." Now, I was just asking you that little question which, I dare say, under all the circumstances, you can answer me—what do they do with people in this country who are found guilty of poisoning others?—What do they do?—they are punished.

I suppose so, but what do they do with them? do they hang them as they do in our country?—Whatever punishment they may give, but I have not seen the law.

You have not looked into the law upon the subject, but have you no notion?—Yes, I have a notion.

I should have thought that you had some interest in the question. Just tell me what do they do?—Whatever the judges think proper, they do. What can I say?

But do they sometimes hang them?—Not at Baroda. I have not seen it.

You have not seen it, but still you know your neck might be in some risk, and therefore I ask you the question?—If my neck is in risk——

It was in risk; it is all right now. Now, why did you not give me an intelligible reason for your not destroying papers which might have been the means of losing you your life, if found?—I have given the reason.

Then you shall repeat it.—Such papers were at many places, therefore there was no convenience to destroy them.

They were all under your control, sir?—Yes, they were.

And you could get at them all?—I used to send for them whenever the Maharaja sent for information.

Never mind the Maharaja. Was there anything to prevent your getting hold of them if you wanted them?—They were with me.

What objection was there?—They were in my charge.

Then, being in your charge, and knowing that they would implicate you in a charge of attempted murder, why did you not destroy them?—At that time I was not aware that there would be an attachment, and that this time will come (Interpreter—"That he would be put in this position.")

That is the only reason you can give?—Yes, no other reason.

Well now, will you be kind enough to answer this question. If you did not contemplate that this time would come, and that was the reason why you did not destroy the papers, why did you obliterate any part of them?—The ink was poured because there were no particulars of the goods.

To hide something?—Yes.

Connected with Salim?—Yes.

And connected with these transactions?—Yes, to conceal.

Then, why, if you thought it worth while to obliterate a part, did you not destroy the whole?—I had orders to give and I had told the karkoon to do as he could conveniently.

Well, I will just now ask you a question which will summarise this branch. Are you quite sure that you have not invented the whole story of these papers for the purpose of accusing the Maharaja?—With a view that the Maharaja may not be accused and this proof might not be found, this thing was resorted to.

The President (to Interpreter).—I don't think you put the question properly. I think you are rather too hasty.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter)—Just follow me. It may be my fault. I am too quick. Just put this plainly to the witness. Will he swear that he has not invented the whole story of these documents for the purpose of accusing the Maharaja of being connected with this poisoning?

Witness—Not with a view to accuse the Maharaja.

Sir Dinkur Rao—The papers, as they were, were not sufficient to bring any accusation against the Maharaja, but by pouring ink upon them an accusation is brought.

Witness—Because the Maharaja told me to obliterate, I poured ink. The Maharaja said "Employ any means and make the arragement."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Now, you know—just to follow the Commissioner's view—did it not occur to you that the very mode by which attention would be attracted to these documents, would be these great splotches of ink that you poured upon them?—Not at that time, it did not occur.

It does occur to you now?

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—Perhaps your Lordship will allow me to hand up these documents.

The President—Not at present.

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—Well now, just a question or two further—did not you think it was rather a foolish thing to do, to put all these splotches of ink on?—Now I feel from the consequences that they have incurred.

But that did not occur to your mind before?—I did not at first think there would be an attachment.

No, no. But did it not occur to you that these splotches of ink would attract attention?—When I was not under the impression that there would be an attachment, how should I bear any other impression about these.

Then why did you do it?—In order to prevent the matter going out.

Unless you had made a confession of some kind, do you think you would ever have got out of the jail?—I would not have got out of the jail.

You, first of all, were put under a European guard?—For two days I was made to sit in the Senaputtee's cutchery or office at Baroda.

Alone or in company with any companion?—My companion was a sepoy, and I was there.

Two days and two nights?—Yes.

I suppose you went to bed?—I used to sleep there—where I used to sit I used to sleep—in the same place.

With a sepoy to keep you company?—He was guarding to watch my running away. I used to consider him as my companion.

Well, after that what did they do with you?—From that place I was brought to the Residency.

And what was done with you there?—I was sent in a room guarded by European soldiers.

And when were you handed over to the police?—After sixteen days when I was admitted, when I made an admission or confession.

And what are you doing with yourself now—I mean when you are not in the witness-box?—They gave me a sepoy from there, they took me from the tent, and took me back there. If they tell me to get up, I get up, and if they tell me to sit down I sit down.

Then you are not in the custody of the police now?—Yes, of the police peons or sepoys.

What are their names—do you know their names?—They are changed every four days. I do not know their names.

What is to become of you when this is over—do you know at all?—That will depend upon what all the judges say.

Just explain what you mean by that?—Whatever comes to their mind they will say.

What do you mean by saying that what will happen to you will depend upon what the judges will say?—I am guilty, because I have admitted. If they like they will release me, if not I must hear their sentence.

Then, I suppose, it depends upon what is the result of this inquiry. Suppose the judges should not believe a word you said, what should you do then?—I know that I will then be punished.

But if the judges believe all you say, shall you then get off?—They will release me. I have got a certificate of pardon.

How many plots were there to poison Colonel Phayre?—All the plots which have been stated in the deposition.

I am looking at the statement that you made before Mr. Richey, and I just ask you how many plots were there?—I gave these five things—four tolas of arsenic, two tolas of diamonds, and one bottle. Besides this if there was anything, I do not know.

What is it you call in your depositions "physician's stuff?" Is that the ants, snakes, &c.?—Yes.

Now, was that the first, second, third, fourth or fifth attempt? Well, you say you know of three, was that the first attempt with the "physician's stuff?"—The first or second, I don't remember.

Try and remember.—How can I remember it just now.

Well, but have not you said that that was the first attempt?—If I have said so, you will find it in the statement.

Well, that is a remark that is perfectly true. I remind you that I am looking at what you stated before Mr. Richey. Did you not state before Mr. Richey "there were three distinct plots to poison Colonel Phayre,—first by physician's stuff, secondly by poison in the plaster for Colonel Phayre's boil, and thirdly by the arsenic which was discovered?"—I made that statement before Mr. Richey.

And is that true?—It is true. How could it be untrue?

Then I suppose the physician's stuff was the stuff contained in the bottle?—It was brought in a bottle which Gajooba brought, and I transferred it to my bottle.

And put it into the otto-de-rose bottle?—Yes.

When was that?—I don't remember the date.

Give me as near as you can.—I did not then know that there would be an attachment, and that I would be granted a pardon or certificate. If I had known, I would have noted all the dates.

Now try and see if you have not got it noted down in your memory?—I do not remember the date.

Come, come, you have a very good memory. About when was the bottle given?—I don't remember, but it must be in Ashvun. (Interpreter—Part of October and part of November.)

What time in October does it begin?

Interpreter—It begins on the 11th October and ends on the 9th November.

Are you sure that it was within that time?

Witness—Yes.

How long before the Dewali?—If I had remembered those dates, I would have given you the date.

Interpeter—The Dewali is the very following day after the month that you have mentioned.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am very much obliged to you, but I knew that before I asked the question. [To witness]—How long before the Dewali?—I don't remember.

Was it a week before?—A week or two, I cannot say.

Well, was it a week or two, was it more than two weeks?—It might be, I gave the bottle, I don't remember.

Was it more than two weeks before, let us have it particularly?—The five items were given during the whole of the Ashvun month.

Now listen to me, my friend—when you gave this bottle did you perfectly well know it was for the purpose of poisoning Colonel Phayre?—Yes, I was aware.

I will just remind you that this was only last year?—Last Ashvud.

Then do you mean to tell me that you cannot say within a week when you gave a bottle for the purpose of poisoning a fellow-creature?—No, I don't remember the day.

I don't ask you the day, I ask you within a week?—That too I cannot say.

Might it have been as early as August?—(The Interpreter translates that month by Ashard.)

Witness—That had passed away two months before.

Then it could not have been in August?—What?

That is a question to me?

Interpreter.—Yes.

Very well, I will answer it. It could not have been in August.

(Interpreter, at the suggestion of the President, asks the question, using the words Ashard and Shravun, each of which embrace a part of the English month August.)

Witness—No.

Might it have been in September?

(The Interpreter here uses the names of the native months Shravun and Bhadurvudh.)

Witness—The first note written to the Fouzdaree was in Bhadurvudh the 9th (corresponding to the 4th October 1874.)

I am told that what he has said is that all this took place between the 4th October and the 9th November.—Since that day all this occurred.

Between the 4th October and the 9th November all these attempts were made?—Yes, during that time all these five things were given. Between Bhadurvudh the 9th and Ashvun the 15th.

The Commission rose for tiffin at about 2 o'clock.

The Commission met again at half-past two.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.

Just about those sales of arsenic; tell me, was there some ediot in existence that no sales of arsenic should take place without the sanction of the Maharaja?—The arsenic could be had only at the Fouzdaree.

And could it always be had upon the Maharaja's order?—The officer in charge knows that.

But do you not know?—I don't know; ask the Fouzdaree.

Do you mean that you don't know that upon the order of the Maharaja arsenic could have been got to any amount?—With the Maharaja's permission it could be had.

Why did you not say so at first? Why was it that when you had the Maharaja's permission you did not get it?—Hormusjee Wadia said that after asking the Maharaja he would give the arsenic.

I repeat the question, if you had the Maharaja's permission to obtain the arsenic, what was the difficulty in getting it?—The Maharaja had told me to bring it. He had not issued permission or an order to the officer himself.

Why did you not get the Maharaja's order?—The Maharaja did not give an order, but told me to write a note and say the arsenic was required for horses.

Have you seen Nooroodden Borah lately?—What do you mean by lately?

You know what I mean?—Do you mean when I was at large or after I was in confinement?

When did you see him last?—When do you mean—after I was in confinement?

The President—Let him give an answer to the question. Don't let him put questions in reply. When did he see him last?—After I was in confinement he was brought before me once.

How long is that ago?—I don't remember.

Do you mean that you have not seen him within the last two or three days?

No, I have not seen him in that time.

Last week?—No.

When he was confronted with you, did he say that you had told a parcel of lies?—He did not say anything, but I told him that I had given all in writing.

Did you say in his presence that you said you had purchased the arsenic from him?—Yes, I said to him, "I have admitted that I bought arsenic from you."

Did he say it was all a lie?—Before me he did not say anything.

Did he deny it?—He was confronted before me, and taken away again.

By whom?—Some officer—who it was I don't remember.

Native officer?—Yes.

Akbar Ali?—I do not remember.

Abdool Ali?—I do not remember.

Try and recollect. Was it Akbar Ali?—How can I remember just now.

Was it Gujanund Vithul?—No.

But it might have been Akbar Ali or Abdool Ali?—I do not remember. It might be.

And so he was brought before you and you told him that you had purchased arsenic from him?—Yes.

Then he was taken off to prison again?—I do not know where he was taken to.

He was taken away by the officer?—Yes.

Was Gujaba brought to you?—Yes.

By Akbar Ali?—No.

By whom?—By Gujanund Vithul.

Did you tell him you had told all about him?—Yes. I told him that when he was sitting.

Then he was taken off again?—Yes. He also was sent back.

You have told us that you gave a bottle to Salim?—Yes.

You knew it contained poison?—Yes.

Was that the ants and the other ingredients you mentioned?—I have already said so.

You said, did you not, that the Maharaja was present at the time the bottle was given?

The Advocate-General—He has not said that.

Serjeant Ballantine said he might be mistaken, but wished the question to be put. (Question repeated.)

Witness—Goojaba brought the bottle with the Maharaja's permission.

The President—Was the Maharaja present or not?—I have stated in my statement that the bottle was brought to my house by Goojaba.

Serjeant Ballantine—Was the Maharaja present when you gave the bottle to Salim?—I was with the Maharaja's procession, and I went down to my house and gave the bottle to Salim.

The President—Cannot you say whether the Maharaja was present?—The Maharaja was not present. I gave the bottle at my house.

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Serjeant Ballantine—What did you say to Salim when you gave him the bottle ?—To take this to Rowjee.

But did you tell him what Rowjee was to do with it ?—It was not necessary to tell him. He knew it.

Did you or did you not tell him ?—I did not.

Did you know what it was for ?—Yes.

What was it for ?—To put into water in order that blisters might be caused upon the body.

Do you mean upon the body of Colonel Phayre ?—Yes.

In what way ?—By throwing it into his bathing or washing water.

Did you hear afterwards that Rowjee had done so ?—No. I do not know whether he did it or not.

Recall your memory and let me know when that was ?—Do you mean the giving of the bottle ?

Yes ?—It was either before or after the Dusserah (24th October), I do not remember which.

Did you ever hear from anybody what had been done with the contents of that bottle ?—No.

You never asked ?—No.

Was Yeshwuntrao constantly about the Palace ?—Whenever there was business he used to come ; but on Mondays and Thursdays he always came.

And Salim ?—Salim also used to come for the procession, and if notes were to be brought during the interval he used to come then.

Did you ever ask Salim what he had done with this bottle that you had sent out to murder Colonel Phayre ?—No.

Had you no curiosity ?—No.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.

You told my learned friend that the accounts were in five places ?—Yes.

What were these five places ?—What accounts do you mean ?

That is what I want to know. My learned friend asked you why you did not destroy the papers, and you said you had no opportunity, as they were kept in five places. —First there was the verbal order of the Maharaja to give money to certain persons. Upon this order a yad was prepared. The man who has to receive the money goes to the treasury with the yad. The treasurer has a book called chopdi, and the item is marked into it. When the money is paid or received it is entered into the rough daily account. From that account a fair daily account was prepared. From the fair daily account a monthly paper was prepared called the monthly tallibund. From twelve tallibunds an annual account was prepared called jeertee bund.

Then every transaction that passed through your hands would appear in all these accounts you have mentioned ?—Yes.

You say that lakhs of rupees were expended during the last four years by you under the orders of the Maharaja ?—Yes.

Did all the private expenditure of the Maharaja pass through your hands ?—Yes.

During the four years that you were khangeewallah did you ever receive a written order from the Maharaja for payments ?—No.

Was the Maharaja in the habit of signing written orders for payments ?—The orders in regard to all the expenses which were made daily were not signed.

You say the Maharaja signed only one monthly account during your term of office ?—Yes ; only one tallibund has been signed by the Maharaja in my time.

You mentioned one paper in the jewel department which was torn up ; what paper was that ?—That for the diamonds debited "on account of medicine."

Before you were arrested had you heard any particulars of what Rowjee or Nursoo had stated ?—Rowjee had made a confession and taken a pardon. This information I had got, but I knew no particulars.

From the time of your arrest until the time you made your statement, had you heard from any one the particulars of what confessions had been made by Rowjee or Nursoo ?—The particulars were not known to me. I had known that a confession had been made and a certificate (or pardon) granted. When I made my statement it was taken down in English and a karkoon wrote it in Marathi.

Was the Marathi version read over to you ?—I had read it at that time.

Was it correct ?—Yes. I signed it. (Shown statement.) This is my deposition, and here is my signature.

The Advocate-General put in this Marathi version, which was marked Z 1.

The English version was not put in, as Serjeant Ballantine thought it should be proved first.

Damodhur Punt retired.

Hemchund Futteychund called and affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity, deposed.—My name is Hemchund Futteychund. I live at Baroda. I carry on business as a jeweller. I know Nanajee Vithul well. He is in the service of the Gaekwar. I have never taken any jewels to him.

Mr. Inverarity repeated the question. Have you never taken any jewels to Nanajee Vithul ?

Witness—Of what value ?

Have you ever done so ?—At what month or what date ?

About last Dusserah ?—No, I didn't take anything about last Dusserah. I never took any diamonds to Nanajee Vithul. I have not taken any diamonds to the Haveli lately. I did so about the time of the last Dusserah. Nanajee Vithul said, "Bring some diamonds." I did take some, but they were given back to me. I took them to Nanajee Vithul from our house. I never took these diamonds back to the Haveli again. I never went back with any diamonds to the Haveli. After that occasion I never took any diamonds to the Haveli. About the time of last Dusserah no diamonds were purchased from me by Nanajee Vithul. I have never received any money in payment or in part payment of diamonds from Nanajee Vithul. In the month of Kartak Macksa (corresponding to October and November) I received from Nanajee Vithul a sum of money that was due to me. I know Venayekrao Venkitish. I have taken diamonds to him at the Palace. I took them on the 7th or 8th of Assoo-vud (31st October and 1st November, 1874). Venayekrao is the brother-in-law of Nanajee Vithul. He is employed at the Gaekwar's jewelkhana. I gave these diamonds to Venayekrao at the jewelkhana. I took them there by Venayekrao's direction. On that occasion I took two packets of diamonds to Venayekrao. These packets were not bought. The diamonds were rose diamonds. They were about six or seven to a ruttee in weight. They are neither very small nor very large diamonds. The sum of money that I received from Nanajee Vithul was on account of money dealings and transactions. I had given a hoondee for Rs. 7,000 to Shivchund Khoosalchund at the request of Nanajee Vithul. I received that money in payment for that hoondee. I received one sum of Rs. 2,000 ; one sum of Rs. 3,000 ; another sum of Rs. 1,000 ; another sum of Rs. 2,000, and another sum of Rs. 2,000. I received altogether Rs. 10,000. There were some other dealings. The packets which I took to Vaneyekrao were returned to the merchants who had come to me to sell them. When I went to the Haveli with these packets I did not see Damodhur Punt. I never sold any diamonds to Damodhur Punt, Nanajee Vithul, or Venayekrao. I remember being examined by Mr. Souter.

Mr. Inverarity—I must ask your Lordship's leave to cross-examine this man regarding his statement to Mr Souter.

The President—You cannot use Mr Souter's statements as evidence.

Mr. Inverarity—I only propose to ask him whether he did not say certain things before Mr Souter.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What I understand, my Lord, to be the principle involved is this. If a witness is called and counsel desire to cross-examine him, the counsel must satisfy the judge that the mode in which the witness has given his evidence is not consistent with the truth upon the surface. And unless this is the case permission to cross-examine is never, I believe, granted.

The President—I do not think you can call this cross-examination. The witness made certain statements to Mr. Souter, and I think they may be read to him.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Does your Lordship think it might be read by other than the counsel cross-examining the witness ?

The President—I think his statements might be read to him under certain circumstances.

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—I apprehend the question here is whether this witness has exhibited any such unwillingness to give evidence as to justify his cross-examination at this stage. We know that a witness may not answer as counsel would wish him to do, and that counsel might suppose they have something behind the evidence by which they could reach other results. But I think that unless it is apparent that the witness has not given proper evidence, cross-examination could not be justified on the mere *ipse dixit* of counsel that the witness had said something different at another time somewhere else.

The President [after a consultation with the other members of the Commission] said—In order not to rely simply upon my own opinion of the manner of this witness, I have consulted all of my brother Commissioners, and we think there is that about the manner in which he is giving his evidence which entitles the Advocate-General to remind him of the statement which he made before Mr. Souter.

Examination continued by Mr. Inverarity—Was your statement to Mr. Souter taken down in Marathi as well as in English ?—My deposition was taken down in Guzerathi. It was reduced to writing in the evening and I was made to sign it. It was not read over to me. I did not acknowledge the statement to be true. I was forcibly made to sign it. I did not acknowledge anything. I signed the statement in presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. Gujanund Vithul said me, "Don't you say anything ; do you sign." The statement was not read over to me in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. It was not acknowledged by me to be true in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly. (Shewn signature and deposition.) This handwriting does not appear to be mine. This is not mine.

[Signature pointed out to witness again]—Examined—Is that your signature ?

Witness stood for some time looking at the paper.

Mr. Inverarity—Make haste. You surely know if that is your writing ?

Witness—This is my signature.

The President—What was it he said previously was not in his handwriting ?

The Interpreter—This that he now shows.

(Witness's attention drawn to three lines above his signature.)

Are these lines written by you or not ?—Witness [after a long pause]—These three lines are not in my handwriting.

Interpreter reads the interpretation of the three linesabove signature as follows :—"Read the abovementioned particulars which were deposed the day before yesterday in the presence of Souter sahib. According to that, it is correct. Dated 8th February 1875."

[Witness's attention drawn to signature above these three lines.] Examined.—Is that your signature ? Witness [after a long pause.]—This is my handwriting, but at the time I put my signature great *zoolum* [oppression] was practised upon me. I was confused and I was made to sign.

Examined—Can you read ?—Yes. I can read Guzerathee.

[Witness shown his statement in Guzerathee before Mr. Souter]—Examined—Is that your statement ?—I cannot make this out at all.

Cannot you read this at all ?—I can make out parts here and there. For instance, I can read the name Hemchund Futteychund.

Cannot you understand that document ?—No.

Mr. Inverarity then read the following interpretation in English of a portion of what the witness stated before Mr. Souter. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee translated what Mr. Inverarity read into Guzerathee :—

"Some few days after the last Dussera festival Nanajee Vithul, in charge of the Gaekwar's Jewel-room, directed me and other jewellers to bring some diamond chips, which we did the same day and handed them to Nanajee, who retained them. The following day our diamonds were all returned, and we were told that the price did not suit. Two days after Nanajee Vithul directed me to bring my diamonds back again, they were weighed, the price settled, and purchase concluded. Four or five days later I was again sent for by Nanajee Vithul and directed to bring other diamond chips, which I took to the Palace accordingly. Nanajee Vithul was not present in the jewel-room. The diamonds were, therefore, handed to Venayekrow, Nanajee's brother-in-law, who weighed and priced them, and then took them along with me to Damodhur Punt, who remarked that the price was high, but kept them, saying that he would purchase them, if required. On this occasion the diamonds were in two packets, both of which were kept, but about four days after, one packet was returned to me."

Examined—Did you make that statement to Mr. Souter ?—I did not. They caused me to write what they liked.

Who are they ?—I mean Gujanund Vithul.

How much of that statement that has been read to you is incorrect ?—It is all false.

And did you never say anything of the sort when you were examined by Mr. Souter ?—I did not.

Mr. Inverarity read the following from the witness's statement, Mr. Nowrozjee interpreting as before.

"A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident Colonel Phayre, Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so that I was to remove the entries in some way or other, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre. On hearing this I became afraid and at once caused the pages of my account-books, on which the sales of the diamonds were entered, to be removed and fresh pages substituted."

Examined.—Did you say that to Mr. Souter ?—I did not.

Did you say anything like that to Mr. Souter ?—No.

Did you not produce your books before Mr. Souter ?—Yes. My books have been detained for a month and a half. (Shown books marked A, B, and C, respectively.)

Examined—Are these the books you produced before Mr. Souter ?—Yes, these are my books.

Did you point out any entries in these books to Mr. Souter ?—No, I did not point out any.

Did you tell Mr. Souter that any particular entries would be found on certain pages in these books. —What items do you mean ?

Any items at all ?—Whatever items are in the books you will find there.

Did you, or did you not, tell Mr. Souter that any particular entries would be found on particular pages of these books ?—I did not say so.

Mr. Inverarity read as follows from the witness's statement, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee again interpreting as before :—

"The price that I was to receive for the diambad chips was Rs. 6,270 of Baroda currency, and on account of this sum I was paid Rs. 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book as having been received from one Khemchund Khushal. A portion of the above sum of Rs. 3,000 was counted out and paid to me by Nanchund Shroff of the Doomala villages."

Examined—Did you say that to Mr. Souter ?—No.

Did you say anything like that to Mr. Souter ?—No.

Is any portion of that statement that has been read to you true ?—No.

Since you made your statement to Mr. Souter, where have you been living ?—At my house in the city.

You have had no guard of any sort placed over you ?—No. (Shown a book.) This is my janga book, or the book of goods left with customers for approval. It is my janga book for the Sumvut year 1930 (which ended on the 9th November 1874).

Mr. Inverarity pointed out the following entries :—

"Debited to the account of His Highness. Given to Damodhur in the month of Asho Vuda 14th (7th and 8th November.)

Diamonds bilandi [a kind of diamond] three hundred chips ratti 69½ at 40 Rs. per ratti...	2,770
Diamond bilandi two hundred and fifty, ratti 70, at Rs. 50 per ratti.....	3,500
Returned diamonds parabhna rangin [a kind of diamond] 44½ ratti at rupees 35 per ratti.....	
Total Rs...	6,270

Examined—In whose handwriting are these two entries ?—Mine.

Mr. Inverarity (alluding to first entry)—In respect of what was that entry made ?—Gujanund Vithul forcibly caused me to make that entry.

How came you to make the second entry ?—At the desire of Gujanund Vithul.

At what time was it that Gujanund made you write these two entries ?—It was the day on which it rained in a tent.

How long before or after you made your statement to Mr. Souter, was it ?—It was before.

(Question repeated)—It was on the evening of the same day on which I made my statement to Mr. Souter.

It being half-past four o'clock the Commission rose.

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